

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

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MIRBANE OIL
SARSAPARILLA, MEXICAN
SASSAPRAS OIL
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UNICORN ROOT

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY

From time to time arguments have come to hand in favor of limiting the ownership of pharmacies to legally qualified and registered pharmacists, emphasis in the discussion being laid upon the fact that did such a requirement obtain, pharmacy as a whole would be the gainer thereby, as the business would then be in the hands of professional pharmacists, the public would be better served as to the quality of medicines sold, the pseudo pharmacy of department stores would be eliminated, and the so-called "menace" of the chain-store octopus would no longer have to be met in the attempt to practice professional pharmacy. While these arguments have in them much to commend, yet no legislation has ever been enacted which has restricted the drug business to professional pharmacists.

Any individual or set of individuals has been free to engage in the business so long as he or they conformed to the laws regulating pharmacy by conducting the business under the direction of duly qualified and registered pharmacists, a principle which seems to accord with the general idea that any capitalist has the right to invest his money in any business so long as he conducts it according to law. But the proprietor of a pharmacy who is not a registered pharmacist has his limitations as to what he may and may not do, and it is for the professional man in charge to say what shall or shall not be done. Only recently the Internal Revenue department ruled that a drug store proprietor who is not a licensed pharmacist cannot register to sell narcotics under the Harrison law. This privilege is restricted to those pharmacists actually engaged in administering, dispensing or prescribing narcotic drugs in a legitimate way. As the non-registered proprietor is not a licensed dis-

penser or pharmacist, he is not an eligible applicant for registration under the narcotic law.

But further emphasis is laid upon the recognition of professional pharmacists under the Illinois narcotic law which became effective on July 1, a synopsis of which is given in another column of this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. Under its provisions, no proprietary or other remedy containing any narcotic can be sold by any but registered pharmacists, in this particular the restriction going much further than under the Federal law. It is believed by those responsible for the Illinois law that the sale of narcotics as provided under such legislation, will be effectively restricted to legitimate channels and to those who are qualified by training to sell such drugs in an intelligent manner. These examples tend to show that professional pharmacists are becoming to be more and more recognized, and there are not a few advanced thinkers and students among physicians and pharmacists who see in the enactment of these legislative measures, the status of the real licensed pharmacist advanced far beyond the position he now occupies in many communities.

THE INJUSTICE TO IMPORTERS

Goods valued at \$100,000,000 bought and paid for by American importers with honest United States dollars—the best money in the world to-day—are lying on the docks at Rotterdam and other neutral European ports, awaiting shipment to this country. Some of this merchandise being of a more or less perishable nature is depreciating in value every day it is kept off the market, while the cost of carrying all of it, that is the insurance, interest and storage charges, is daily eating up a good many thousands of dollars which will have to come out of prospective profits from the sale of the goods when they are eventually placed at the disposal of buyers.

Then again American exporters are heavy losers on goods which they have sold to merchants in these same neutral countries because vessels in which shipments were made have either been waylaid on the high seas by warships and taken into British ports as "prizes" or sent to the bottom by German submarines.

ADVANCING MARKETS

Last week prices for iodine preparations were revised upward, the week before those for tartar products, and this week the makers of quinine have advanced their quotations. Thus it goes from week to week and the druggist who finds it necessary to replenish his stock of any one of these commodities is often surprised to learn that the price has gone up since his last purchase.

In revising their quotations, manufacturers have as a rule been following the lead of the markets abroad, particularly London, and prevailing prices reflect the curtailment of production and increase of consumption due to the war.

War Stimulates Chemical Development in America

Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations Heretofore Imported from Germany, Will Come Along with Expansion of Industrial Processes, Says Prof. Whitaker

The manufacture in the United States of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations heretofore largely imported from Germany and other European countries is bound to be stimulated as a result of the European war, in the opinion of Prof. M. C. Whitaker, dean of the new department of chemical engineering at Columbia University, New York City.

The war has focused attention upon the American chemical industry and has hastened its development, according to Prof. Whitaker.

"We are going ahead," he said, "but we should not minimize the danger of competition at the end of the war. The manufacture of synthetics will not be undertaken as a separate enterprise—because of its very nature it could not be. Synthetics will be manufactured coincidentally with the manufacture of a multitude of other products."

Professor Whitaker favors tariff protection for the manufacture of chemicals, but does not believe that a revision of the patent laws so as to provide for a working clause will accomplish anything. "Some tariff protection along scientific, rather than political lines, is necessary, and anti-dumping clauses will be absolutely essential if we expect to have any permanent growth in the development of pharmaceutical products," he said.

Work of New Department Outlined

Discussing the establishment of a new department in chemical engineering at Columbia University, previously announced in **WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS**, Professor Whitaker said:

"The newspaper reports greatly overdid the connection between the new department and the war. Its establishment is solely the result of a gradual development. The civil and mechanical engineering department have been evolved from the general field of engineering and there is no reason why there shouldn't be a chemical engineering department. In fact, the development of the industries involving chemistry, such as the tanning, beet sugar, heavy chemicals, alkali, electro-chemical industries, have created such demand. Even the layman can look about him and see the development in these lines.

"Take, for instance, the copper, silver and gold smelting processes. The process of extracting these metals has depended from the time of our earliest knowledge upon smelting, but recently chemical processes have taken their place in the industry. The chemical processes for copper have been entirely changed only recently.

"Take the smelter smoke problem. They are now converting the gases into sulphuric acid, which in turn is used for copper extraction. All kinds of acids may be obtained from this smoke consuming business.

Must Get Down to Engineering Basis

"With all these industries rapidly growing, one can see the growth of the demand. Most institutions have undertaken to supply chemical engineers, but the scheme has not been entirely successful. Not all chemists are engineers, and all engineers are not chemists. The result was a sort of 'mongrel chemical engineer.' We have known for some time that our needs were well defined, and our aim is to correlate chemistry and engineering in one man.

"To manufacture all drugs, synthetically, or otherwise, you must get down to a real engineering basis. The output and the economy of production demand it. Especially is the problem one for the chemical engineer when the manufacturer comes into competition with other countries. As soon as the manufacturer gets outside our own protective tariff wall, where

he can practically make his own prices, he must compete with world prices.

"Let us say, he goes into the South American field and has to meet German prices. American labor costs more, and our manufacturer has to get down to the price by using highly specialized, highly developed engineering methods. It means real engineering methods, not manufacturing in a puny way with one little percolator.

"Chemistry bears the same relation to chemical engineering as physics does to electrical or mechanical engineering. If electrical and mechanical engineering are desirable for those following such lines, then chemical engineering is just as important in its field."

NEW ANTISEPTIC IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

Drs. Carrel and Dakin Working in War Hospitals at Paris Make Announcement

An announcement was made recently from Paris of the discovery of a new and powerful antiseptic by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. D. Dakin, of the Lister Institute, who have been working together in the war hospitals in France.

The new antiseptic, which marks an achievement of importance in medical science in the prevention of infection in wounds, is made by adding a certain percentage of carbonate of lime and of boric acid to hypochlorite of lime. Hypochlorite of lime is in itself the most powerful antiseptic known to science, but its use has been restricted hitherto by its destructive action on the tissues, due to its extreme acidity, and due to the fact that it is not a stable compound and decomposes quickly.

Drs. Dakin and Carrel discovered that the acidity of hypochlorite of lime might be counteracted by the addition of carbonate of lime, and that the addition of boric acid preserved the hypochlorite from decomposing.

Dr. Carrel has not yet sent any announcement of his discovery to the Rockefeller Institute, but it was said at this institution that if Dr. Carrel had announced the discovery in France there was no doubt of its authenticity and that he would undoubtedly publish a full report in some medical journal. Dr. Simon Baruch, of the Institute, pointed out that the antiseptic would be infallible in hospitals, but that on the battle field it could not be so sure, owing to the fact that infections set in almost at once due to the poisonous condition of the ground, but he said it would minimize the danger.

The old method was to fight infection with germicides, which killed bacteria, but they also killed the body cells which helped in the recovery of the wound. New York physicians are now using antiseptics or salt solutions in place of germicides. These are not harmful to the tissues about the wounds.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM GERMANY

The German Potash Syndicate at a recent meeting announced that the sales of potash in the first five months of the current year showed a decline in value of £2,100,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1914, while the total decrease since the outbreak of the war amounts to £5,000,000. The annual report of the syndicate points out the causes of recent retrogression and calls attention to the increase in productive capacity of the potash works and the growth of home trade in recent years.

"Alival" is the name of a new iodine preparation for intramuscular injection and every sort of external application recently marketed in Germany. It is soluble in half its weight of water and has the constitution of glyceryl monoiiodide.

The sale and use of glycerin has been further restricted in Germany and can now be used only for making up medicinal prescriptions and must not be used for external applications, cosmetics, etc.

Germany is suffering from a shortage of methyl alcohol, and warnings have been issued against a too lavish use of it. For many technical uses and preparations for which it was formerly employed it is now forbidden to be used.

Illinois Narcotic Law More Stringent Than Federal

New Statute Which Becomes Effective July 1, Aims to Restrict Sale of Patent and Proprietary Medicines Containing Proscribed Drugs, to Legitimate Channels

The Illinois State narcotic law which took effect July 1 contains many important changes and drastic regulations in the matter of the sale of Opium and Coca leaves, their salts and derivatives, and preparations and compounds containing any of them. It affects wholesale druggists, manufacturers, retail druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinarians. It also affects such wholesale and retail grocers as handle patent and proprietary preparations containing any quantity of these habit-forming drugs.

Illinois was the first State in the Union to pass a law restricting the sale of cocaine, and now probably has the most stringent narcotic law of any State.

The most important feature of the new law is the prohibition against the sale of habit forming drugs to habitual users. By its provisions a licensed physician, licensed dentist, licensed veterinarian or other person is prohibited from furnishing or prescribing for the use of a drug addict any opium or coca leaves, their salts, alkaloids or derivatives, or any preparation or compound containing any of them. A dentist cannot furnish or prescribe any of them for the use of any person not under his immediate treatment as a dentist, and a veterinarian cannot prescribe or furnish them for the use of a human being. A physician is permitted to prescribe and dispense narcotics for the use of a patient under his care for the treatment of a drug habit, provided he keeps a record in a suitable book of all such drugs so prescribed, dispensed or given, the date when and the name and address of the patient for whom the drugs are prescribed, dispensed or given, which record shall be preserved for a period of two years in such a manner as to be readily accessible to inspection by the Board of Pharmacy and all officers of the law.

The Federal law, better known as the Harrison law, which went into effect March 1 of this year, is silent upon the subject of habitual users of narcotic drugs and does not contain any provisions with reference to the treatment of a patient for a drug habit. These matters are covered in rulings from time to time by the Internal Commissioner of Revenue. But in the State law they are covered in plain terms in the body of the act.

Curb on Patent Medicine Venders

Prior to the enactment of the Harrison law any person in Illinois could sell a patent or proprietary preparation in an original package, provided it did not contain cocaine, or alpha eucaine or beta eucaine in any quantity. The Harrison law changed this somewhat. It provides that any person who is not registered with the U. S. Government under the act can lawfully sell patent or proprietary preparations which do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-eighth grain of heroin, or one grain of codeine to the fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avordupois ounce. But the State law now in effect absolutely prohibits the sale of any patent or proprietary preparation or remedy which contains any quantity of any of the narcotics mentioned, by any person unless he is registered with the United States Government as per the terms of the Harrison law. This particular provision affects the itinerant venders of patent medicines containing any of these habit forming drugs. It also affects a number of wholesale and retail grocers in the State who have for a number of years handled limited quantities of patents and proprietaries containing these narcotics.

Confines Sale of Dangerous Drugs

Under the Harrison law anybody can buy, sell or prescribe preparations which do not contain more than the exempted amounts of narcotics without violating any of its provisions. The State law confines all such buying, selling, prescribing, etc., to persons who are registered with the United States government. The only persons who can register with the United States government are manufacturers of narcotic preparations, wholesale druggists, pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians, dentists, municipal, county and state hospitals, and the hospital service of the army and navy. The effect of the State law is to confine the sale of preparations containing these dangerous drugs to legitimate channels and to prohibit their sale by persons who know nothing whatever about their deadly effects.

There is no restriction in the Federal law against the buying and selling of preparations containing the exempted amounts of narcotics. The Illinois law not only confines such transactions to persons who are registered with the United States government, but it goes a step further and provides that these exempted amounts must be mixed with other active drugs in sufficient proportion to confer upon the preparation other and additional properties than those possessed by the unmixed narcotics.

The new law provides that the only persons who can sell narcotics on the order blanks issued by the Federal government are wholesale druggists, manufacturers of narcotics and registered pharmacists. It thus prevents the custom which obtains largely since the enactment of the Harrison law of physicians, dentists and veterinarians selling these drugs to other physicians, dentists and veterinarians. Under the State law they can dispose of them to patients only.

Osteopaths Favored by New Treasury Rulings

They May Register Under Harrison Narcotic Law if Classed as Practitioners but Not Physicians in Own State

Osteopaths, under a recent decision of the Treasury Department, will be permitted to register and pay the special tax required under the Harrison Narcotic law, provided they are registered physicians or *practitioners* under the laws of the State in which they reside. This ruling revokes a previous decision under which an osteopath or other person who, before the law went into effect, had administered narcotics, was not to be permitted to register if not classed as a physician in his own state.

The following instructions have been issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue relative to the granting of power of attorney to agents signing narcotic order forms:

"It having been brought to the attention of this office (Commissioner of Internal Revenue) that it is not always possible for the person signing the application for registration, under the provisions of the Harrison Narcotic law, to affix his signature to all order forms for narcotic drugs, you are authorized to permit a registered dealer to designate some one person to sign for him in his absence, requiring that a power of attorney, duly authenticated, be filed in your office."

Instructions have also been issued that "in event an official narcotic order form is lost between the time it is received by a registered dealer's representative, or is deposited in the mails, and the time it should have reached their office, the person writing such order form, attaching an affidavit to the duplicate of the first order stating that the goods were not received on account of the loss of the order in transit, such affidavit being made upon receipt of notice from the registered dealer, and if the first order subsequently turns up at the office of the registered dealer it should be returned to the person who made it, marked across the face 'Not accepted,' and should be attached to its duplicate and the affidavit already on file explaining the reason for its not being honored."

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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London Reports Increasing War Demands for Glycerin

British Government is Questioning Refiners as to Contracts and Stocks on Hand—Iodides are Advanced—Quinine Firmer

By Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

LONDON, August 10—Business is quiet. The English Government is requisitioning glycerin refiners and questioning them as to contracts, stocks on hand, buyers and the prices at which glycerin is being sold. Warfare needs for glycerin are increasing.

Prices of iodides have been revised. Potassium iodide is now quoted at 15s. to 15s. 9d. Sodium iodide, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 9d. Resublimed is 17s. 3d. to 17s. 10d. Iodoform is 19s. 2d. to 20s.

Quinine is quoted around 1s. 6d.

Lead acetate is dearer, now being quoted at £55 per ton. Vanillin is quoted at 36s. Quicksilver is easier at £18. There is a shortage of caffeine. Arsenic is dearer at £17.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 27—Considerable surprise was felt this week in commercial circles by the receipt from the "P. & O." Company of a notice to shippers that henceforward no bills of lading would be accepted for signature if made out to "Order." This small word, substituted for the consignee, has from time immemorial played such an important role in connection with shipping and banking that this peremptory notice on the part of our premier steamship company gave shippers cause to think. It appears that the "War Powers" Act of 1915 requires that when a license to export any goods under prohibition authorizes the exportation to a particular person that person's name must be mentioned in all invoices and bills of lading relating to the goods and if this requirement is not complied with by the shipper or his agent they shall be deemed to have exported the goods without a license and be liable to a penalty of \$500. In all cases of hypothecation, as is well known, the banker requires the shipper to hand him bills of lading made out to "order," otherwise they are not negotiable documents and are practically valueless to the holder as an instrument of title. Some companies will, we find, take bills of lading to "order" if accompanied by a letter of indemnity or a statement that the goods are not exported under license. It is to be hoped that some practical method will soon be devised to compromise matters either by modifying the Government's requirements or the steamship companies' notice—or a disastrous confusion will result.

Malted Milk Case Being Tried

Among several high court cases being tried is that of Horlick's Malted Milk Company of Wisconsin, U. S. A., versus William Summerskill, of Hedley's Malted Milk, New York and London. An injunction was applied for, to restrain the latter from using the words "Malted Milk." The case has already occupied the Court on three occasions. Evidence of an interesting nature was given by both parties. On the part of the plaintiffs it was claimed that theirs was a dried food, made according to a process that was a trade secret. That, as a matter of fact, it was impossible to malt milk, as malting was a thing that could only happen with a living organism. But plaintiffs had called their product "Malted Milk." Defendants' counsel maintained that Horlick's had no

secret at all and endeavored to elicit the admission that amongst the ingredients the plaintiffs used were flour, malt, milk, common salt, sodium bicarbonate, etc., but an objection was raised and upheld. Dr. Cameron, of Guy's, in giving evidence, stated that he had directed his nurses to make malted milk for use in the hospital out of malt flour and milk, according to the published description by Professor Von Liebig. Judgment was reserved.

Atropine Used for Gas-Poisoning

The sustained advance in the price of atropine is doubtless in part attributable to its increased use in relieving the distressing and exhausting symptoms of gas-poisoning at the front. It relieves the bronchial spasms and opens out the air passages to their widest possible extent, thus permitting the freer exhalation of CO₂ from the lungs.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 27—There has been a fair amount of business passing this week with a marked firmness in quotations. The export trade continues hampered by Government restrictions, which cause delay in shipments and not infrequently result in the cutting down of quantities for which licenses are applied for, if indeed the quantities are not totally disallowed. It may, therefore, be easily inferred that cabled orders have become increasingly difficult to deal with. The leading makers of bichromates have made an all round advance of 1d. per lb. Alum has been advanced 10s. per ton. Borax has had a further £1 added to the scheduled rates and boracic acid £2 per ton. Acetic acid has moved up further, as anticipated, and there is a stronger feeling in ammonia sulphate and tartaric acid. Bromides, owing to increased scarcity, are selling at higher prices for the small quantities available. On the other hand, citric acid is a trifle quieter. Cream of tartar is easier on further arrivals and refined Japan camphor slabs are cheaper to arrive. The demand for quinine is sustained and the price is likely to advance, nothing now being available but the usual Continental brands, our domestic manufacturers being fully booked for some time to come. We enumerate the various changes in detail as follows:

ACETIC ACID—80% commercial, £61; Glacial, £80.10 per ton.

* ALUM—£9 12s. 6d. per ton for lump, and £10 2s. 6d. for ground.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—£14 per ton net London for 25% quality; Liverpool, £14 17s. 6d.

BICHROMATES—Potassium, 67 to 68%, 8½d. Ammonium, 78 to 79%, 7½d. Sodium chromate, 59 to 60%, 4¾d. per lb.

BORAX CRYSTAL—£23; powdered, £24; boracic acid, £37 for crystals, and £39 for powder.

BROMIDES—In second hands, potash and sodium from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., and ammonium, 9s. 6d. to 10s.

CAMPHOR JAP—2½ lb. Slabs, 1s. 5¼d. c.i.f., to arrive, spot 1s. 8½d.

CITRIC ACID—Cannot be called more than 3s. 4d. to-day.

CODLIVER OIL—Norwegian agents in the market here report that some 15,000 barrels have been booked for Russian account during the last ten days and that stocks are daily declining to an unusually low level from 300s. to 330s. is now asked as to brand and quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR—195s. for 99 to 100% powder, which might be shaded for present shipment.

OIL LEMON—Firm at 6s. 2d. c.i.f., while on the spot values are about 10% lower with little doing.

QUICKSILVER—Has a sagging tendency and purchases can be made below official prices; at £18 5s. a round quantity could now be obtained. We notice two fairly large arrivals from Italy of 600 or 700 bottles each, so that the pressure recently reported is now somewhat relieved.

SYNTHETICS—Several of these are disappearing from market quotations, owing to supplies failing and several are in demand at a considerable advance, varying as to dealer. Phenacetin from 15s. has advanced to 19s. 6d. Camphor monobrom 14s. Sulphonal 20s. per lb.

SANTONINE—Is easier at 150s. per lb.

VANILLIN—Is dearer at 32s.

There is an easier tendency for cocaine, ipecacuanha castor oil and sulphate of copper.

New York Markets

Sharp Advance in Quinine Tends to Forestall an Active Export Demand—Thymol Declines—Cod-liver Oil Quiet but Firm

An advance of 3c. an ounce in prices for quinine was the most significant change announced in the market for drugs and chemicals within the week. Domestic makers of these salts stated that in revising their schedule they were actuated chiefly by a desire to forestall an export demand that had become very insistent, owing to the fact that prices abroad were relatively higher than those on this side.

There were no other upward revisions of importance announced by manufacturers, but higher prices are quoted for numerous coal tar products to be had only in a small way from second hands, such as acetphenetidin, antipyrine and saccharin.

Thymol has declined sharply, owing to a prospective increase in domestic production made possible by larger importations of ajowan seed. Codliver oil continues firm, with little actual business doing, but keen interest manifested in the market. Opium and its derivatives remain dull and unchanged. Steady conditions govern the trading in essential oils. Crude botanical drugs are quiet.

Quinine Makers Protect Domestic Trade

The advance in quinine was in line with the general expectation, as prices abroad had got up to a point where it was profitable to export the salts, and for several days manufacturers had been importuned by brokers who had large buying orders for foreign account. There had also been an urgent inquiry for round lots from buyers with speculative inclinations. But the manufacturers consistently adhering to the policy which they announced several weeks ago of safeguarding the wants of the domestic trade, have refused to sell in large quantities, especially to those not down on their books as regular customers and have marked up prices in the hope of removing the incentive to export and speculative purchasers.

Contracts covering a period of sixty days are now being made on the bulk basis of 33c. in cans, and indications are that there will be a general increase in domestic buying in anticipation of fall and winter trade requirements. The restrictions on the shipments of cinchona bark imposed by the Java growers and the eagerness shown by foreign manufacturers in laying by supplies of the raw material furnish additional cause for conservatism on the part of those who control the domestic output of salts.

Stocks of Opium Are Heavy

The market for opium continues depressed under the heavy accumulation of stocks which has taken place as the result of restricted domestic consumption. On July 1 there were 68,652 pounds of opium in bonded warehouses in the New York port district valued at \$274,773, compared with 27,946 pounds, valued at \$103,274 on July 1, last year. These figures are the more significant in view of the fact that importations during the months of May and June were only about half of what they were for the corresponding period in 1914.

With such large supplies to draw from, the trade is not greatly disturbed by rumors that shipments from Turkey may be curtailed or even shut off entirely. The latest reports from Piraeus are to the effect that the work of gathering of the new crop of gum and preparing it for market is seriously handicapped by the scarcity of labor, and Turkish dealers are inclined to talk higher prices for new crop offerings.

A leading importing concern is still quoting druggists' quality gum at \$7.25 in cases, but the price asked by dealers generally is \$6.90, while the powdered is quoted at \$8.00 to \$8.05, and the granular at \$8.05 to \$8.15.

Morphine—A fair volume of export business partly compensates for a limited domestic demand. Manufacturers are holding their output on the basis of \$5.00 per ounce for the sulphate description in bulk.

Codeine—The domestic demand continues extremely light, but there is a fair inquiry on export account. Prices remain unchanged.

Codliver Oil—There have been no developments of special

importance in this market during the past week. The trade here is waiting to see what happens in the Norwegian markets, and any signs of weakening on the part of the refiners' pool recently formed abroad would cause much satisfaction, as the majority of domestic dealers have practically no stock on hand and hesitate to purchase at the unusually high prices now being asked by the foreign dealers. The demand for Newfoundland oil grows more active as the prospect of obtaining supplies of the Norwegian kind lessens. The former is now quoted at \$65 to \$70 a barrel, and the latter holds firm at \$75 to \$80.

Acetphenetidin—Manufacturers have practically none to offer and as high as \$6.00 is being paid for small lots in second hands.

Antipyrine—The market is almost bare of offerings, and speculators who have small lots in their possession are asking anywhere from \$13.00 to \$14.00 a pound. Exporters have paid those prices. Manufacturers are making only small deliveries on regular contracts.

Benzol—Spot offerings have increased and 85c. to 90c. is now the ruling quotation. The leading steel companies are producing sufficient quantities to meet their contracts and indications are larger supplies will be coming onto the open market from this time forward.

Burgundy Pitch—For the genuine imported article dealers are asking slightly higher prices, as supplies are limited. It is quoted at 8c. to 10c., according to quality.

Caffeine—The price of this preparation continues to advance as stocks in second hands draw nearer to the point of exhaustion. Manufacturers are able to supply only small quantities to their regular customers. Germany hitherto supplied about half of the amount that went into domestic consumption. The alkaloid in bulk is quoted as high as \$10.00 in some quarters of the market.

Cresol—Producers are now offering to sell at 75c. for spot goods and while there is a fair demand at that figure, buyers anticipating a further increase in domestic production are not so eager to load up as they were a few weeks ago.

Carbolic Acid—Importations of crude carbolic acid from England and Scotland have been somewhat freer of late and at the same time domestic manufacturers are making freer offers of phenol for forward shipment. Spot offerings of the latter are still holding around \$1.50, but indications are that some business is doing in nearby future deliveries at a lower figure, possibly \$1.40.

Epsom Salt—English makers, according to London advices, are taking steps to increase their output, and it is understood that a fair quantity has been sold for forward delivery at a comparatively low figure, indicating that the foreign producers may again be in a position to compete with American manufacturers. The latter meantime are holding their output higher at 5c. to 6c. a pound.

Ergot—A steadier feeling has developed in the market for this product, following the receipt of advices from London stating that Russian offerings have been withdrawn. For clean, sound stock, dealers are asking 85c. to 90c.

Glycerin—Domestic refiners are holding their chemically pure product firm at 22½c. to 23c. a pound in drums, and 23½c. to 24c. in cans. The dynamite grade is also quoted firmer at 22c. to 23c. This week's London cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS indicates that Great Britain is preparing to adopt more drastic measures to restrict shipments of both crude and refined glycerin, owing to the increasing needs of that country in connection with the manufacture of explosives. Domestic refiners are in a position to profit for the time being by any advance in prices which might result from the curtailment of importations, as there are fairly large supplies of crude material on hand in this country.

Manna—The small flake kind has been reduced to 38c. to 40c. a pound, owing to a moderate increase in supplies.

Menthol—No improvement in the demand for this product is reported by leading importers and prices remain nominally unchanged, most holders asking \$2.50 in cases.

Mirbane Oil—Larger offerings of imported as well as domestic stock have forced prices off about 10c., dealers asking 32c. to 35c. a pound for jobbing lots.

(Continued on page 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb. .75 — 1.00	Domestic Potato	lb. .08 — .10	Cyanide Mixture	lb. .30 — .35
Acetone	lb. .27 — .28	Dragon's Blood, mass.	lb. .25 — .60	Hypophosphite	lb. .92 — .94
Acetphenetidin	lb. 5.50 — 6.00	Reeds	lb. .75 — .80	Iodide, bulk	lb. 3.70 — 3.75
Agar Agar	lb. .35 — .60	Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. .85 — .90	Permanganate	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal. 2.54 — 2.56	Ergot, Russian	lb. .85 — .95	Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz. — .33
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal. 2.56 — 2.58	Spanish	lb. .85 — .95	50 oz. tins	oz. — .33½
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal. 2.58 — 2.60	Ether, U. S. P.	lb. .15 — .20	25 oz. tins	oz. — .34
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .38 — .39	Washed	lb. .18 — .27	5 oz. tins	oz. — .35
188 proof	gal. .39 — .40	U. S. P. 1880	lb. .22 — .28	1 oz. tins	oz. — .38
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal. .45 — .47	Eucalyptol	lb. .65 — .70	Amsterdam	oz. .35 — .36
.97 p.c.	gal. .50 — .52	Dynamite, drums included	lb. .22 — .23	German	oz. .35 — .37
Purified	gal. .80	Saponification, loose	lb. .17 — .17½	Java	oz. .35 — .37
Almonds, bitter	lb. .40	Soap Lye, loose	lb. .15½ — .16	Resorcin	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Sweet	lb. .39	Grains of Paradise	lb. .30 — .35	Rochelle Salt	lb. .26 — .26½
Meal	lb. .28 — .30	Guaiacol, liquid	lb. — 2.50	Saccharin	lb. 5.25 — 6.50
Aloin	lb. .87 — .93	Guarana	lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Safrol	lb. .28 — .30
Ammonium Carb., U. S. P.	lb. .08½ — .09½	Haarlem Oil	gross 2.25 — 2.30	Salicin, bulk	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Bromide	lb. 1.40 — 1.60	Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb. .16 — .18	Salol, bulk	lb. 3.50 — 3.75
Iodide	lb. — 4.20	Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb. .18 — .20	Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb. 50.00 — 55.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb. .18 — .19	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross 5.50 — 15.00	Powdered	lb. 51.00 — 56.00
Amyl Acetate	gal. 2.85 — 3.00	Hydroquinone	lb. 5.00 — 5.50	Scammony, resin	lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Antimony, needle	lb. .25 — .26	Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 4.25 — 4.30	Seidlitz Mixture	lb. .20½ — .21
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb. — 1.75	Iodoform	lb. 4.60 — 4.65	Silver, Castile, white pure	lb. .30½ — .32½
Free sulphur	lb. .45 — .55	Isinglass, American	lb. .75 — .80	Marseilles, white	lb. .11 — .12
Crimson	lb. — .75	Russian	lb. .550 — .575	Ordinary	lb. .08 — .10
Antipyrine	lb. 13.00 — 14.00	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .09 — .10	Mottled, pure	lb. .08 — .12
Areca Nuts	lb. .08 — .11	Laonol, hydrous	lb. 1.25 — 1.50	Ordinary	lb. .05 — .06
Argols	lb. .18 — .20	Anhydrous	lb. 1.75 — 1.85	Sodium, Acetate	lb. 2.90 — 3.00
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb. .43 — .45	Licorice, mass	lb. .12 — .15	Benzoate, granulated	lb. 2.95 — 3.05
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb. .06½ — .07	Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb. .20 — .22	Bicarb, English	lb. .03 — .03½
Arsenic, red	lb. .12 — .12½	Foreign	lb. .23 — .25	Amer. f.o.b. works	lb. .01½ — .01¾
White	lb. .04 — .05	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.25 — 2.30	Bronide	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .21 — .23	Lycopodium	lb. .85 — .90	Hypophosphite	lb. .82 — .84
Barium Chlorate	lb. .16 — .20	Magnesium Carbonate	lb. .04½ — .06	Iodide	lb. 3.90 — 3.95
Nitrate	lb. .12 — .14	Oxide, heavy tech.	lb. .45 — .50	Nitrite, technical	lb. .18 — .20
Peroxide	lb. .22 — .23	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs. 5.00 — 6.00	U. S. P.	lb. .23 — .24
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 1.50 — 1.55	Manna, large flake	lb. .80 — .85	Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb. .04½ — .09
St. Thomas	gal. 2.90 — 3.00	Small flake	lb. .38 — .40	Salicylate	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
Benzol, pure white	gal. .85 — .90	Sorts	lb. .42 — .45	Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs. 2.25 — 2.50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb. 2.70 — 2.80	Menthol, Japanese	lb. 2.50 — 2.60	Spermactet	lb. .45 — .48
Salicylate	lb. 2.55 — 2.60	Recryst.	lb. 3.25 — 4.25	Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs. .23 — .24
Subcarbonate	lb. 2.80 — 2.85	Mercury, flasks	each 95.00 — 100.00	Potato	lb. .054 — .054
Subgallate	lb. 2.35 — 2.40	Bisulphate	lb. 1.21 — 1.22	Rice	lb. .05 — .06
Subnitrate	lb. 2.50 — 2.55	Blue, mass	lb. .72 — .73	Wheat	lb. .05 — .05½
Borax, in bbls.	lb. .05½ — .06	Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb. .80 — .81	Storax	lb. .25 — .30
Bromine, bulk	lb. 2.00 — 3.00	50 p.c.	lb. .90 — .91	Strontium, Bromide	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb. .08 — .10	Calomel, American	lb. 1.43 — 1.45	Nitrate	lb. .18 — .19
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. 9.00 — 10.00	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. 1.35 — 1.38	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz. .66 — .70
Citrated	lb. 4.25 — 4.50	Powdered	lb. 1.30 — 1.35	Sulphate	oz. .60 — .66
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb. .77 — .79	Red Precipitate	lb. 1.56 — 1.66	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb. .14 — .14½
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls.	lb. .43 — .43	White Precipitate	lb. 1.66 — 1.71	Sulphonal	oz. .55 — 1.00
Japan, refined	lb. .43 — .45	Metal	lb. 7.00 — 10.00	Sulphur, roll	100 lbs. 2.15 — 4.00
Squares of 4 ounces	lb. .44 — .45	Mirbane Oil	lb. .32 — .35	Flour	100 lbs. 2.35 — 4.00
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb. .45½ — .46	Morphine, sulphate	lb. 5.00 — 5.05	Flowers	100 lbs. 2.60 — 4.00
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb. .45 — .46	1-oz. vials	oz. 3.05 — 3.18	Washed	lb. .04 — .06
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb. .46 — .46½	3/4-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz. 5.25 — 5.30	Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb. .50 — .54
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. .43½ — .44	Diacetyl	oz. 5.30 — 5.35	Thymol	lb. 9.00 — 10.00
Monobromated	lb. 2.00 — 2.25	Moss, Iceland	lb. .07 — .08	Tin, crystals	lb. .25 — .26
Cantharides, Chinese	lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Irish	lb. .12 — .18	Bichloride	lb. 11½ — .11¾
Powdered	lb. — 1.50	Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 8.00 — 8.50	Oxide	gal. .45 — .47
Russian	lb. 4.00 — 4.05	Tonquin	oz. 13.00 — 15.00	Toluol, pure	gal. Nominal
Powdered	lb. 4.10 — 4.25	Grain, Cab.	lb. 12.00 — 15.00	Commercial	gal. Nominal
Cassia Fistula	lb. .08 — .08½	Tonquin	oz. 15.00 — 19.00	Turmeric	lb. .05 — .05½
Chalk, pree. light	lb. .04½ — .05½	Druggists'	lb. 16.00 — 17.00	Turpentine (for regular grades)	see Naval Stores
Heavy	lb. .03½ — .04	Synthetic	lb. 8.50 — 9.50	Turpentine, Venice	lb. .55 — .60
Chloral Hydrate	lb. .90 — 1.00	Naphthalene, flake	lb. .17 — .18	Artificial	lb. .12 — .13
Chloroform	lb. .35 — .40	Balls	lb. .17 — .18	Vanillin	oz. .50 — .55
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk	oz. 3.50 — 3.73	Nux Vomica, whole	lb. .06 — .07	Zinc Carbonate	lb. .09 — .09½
Codene, alkaloid, bulk	oz. 6.45 — 6.65	Powdered	lb. .10 — .11	Chloride	lb. .05 — .05½
Ounces	oz. .650 — .670	Aleppo	lb. 2.50 — 2.75	Oxide, white	lb. .30 — .32
Eighths	oz. .670 — .690	Virgin	lb. 3.50 — 6.50	XX	lb. .12 — .12
Phosphate	oz. 5.85 — 6.05	Opium, cases	lb. 6.90 — 7.00	Sulphate	lb. .04 — .04½
Sulphate	oz. 6.15 — 6.35	Jobbing lots	lb. 6.95 — 7.05		
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb. .22 — .35	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb. 8.00 — 8.10		
Pulp	lb. .70 — .75	Granular	lb. 8.05 — 8.15		
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .29 — .30	Paraffine White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	1.75 — 2.00		
Fingers	lb. .32 — .34	Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb. .03 — .03½		
Coumarin	lb. .650 — 7.00	Cream	lb. .04½ — .06		
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb. .33 — .35	Lily white	lb. .07 — .09		
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. .34 — .35	Snow white	lb. .10 — .11		
Cresote, Beechwood	lb. .95 — 1.00	Phenolphthalein	lb. 4.50 — 5.00		
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal. .75 — .80	Phosphorus	lb. .80 — .90		
Jewelers', large	lb. .70 — .75	Paste	lb. .054 — .06		
Small	lb. .45 — .50	Potassium acetate	lb. .35 — .36		
French	lb. .18½ — .19	Boric	lb. .30 — .35		
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb. .10 — .12	Bromide	lb. 1.25 — 2.00		
		Citric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. .09½ — .10		
		Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal. .75 — .80		
		Gallic	lb. .85 — .90		
		Lactic, U. S. P.	lb. .74 — .76		
		Muriatic, C. P.	lb. .054 — .07½		
		Nitric, C. P.	lb. .08 — .10		
		Oxalic, German, casks.	lb. .38 — .40		
		Picric, kegs	lb. 1.50 — 2.00		
		Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb. .28 — .31		
		Pyrogallic	lb. 1.35 — 1.55		

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb. .0534 — .0634
Glacial	lb. .15 — .16
Benzoic, from gum	oz. Nominal
Synthetic	lb. 3.00 — 3.10
Boric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. .0934 — .10
Powdered	lb. .0934 — .10
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. 1.50 — 1.55
Citric, crystals	lb. .55 — .55½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal. .75 — .80
Gallic	lb. .85 — .90
Lactic, U. S. P.	lb. .74 — .76
Muriatic, C. P.	lb. .054 — .07½
Nitric, C. P.	lb. .08 — .10
Oxalic, German, casks.	lb. .38 — .40
Picric, kegs	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb. .28 — .31
Pyrogallic	lb. 1.35 — 1.55

New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

Picric Acid.—The demand for this product is of the same persistent character as it has been since its use in the manufacture of explosives has been on such a tremendous scale. Supplies are limited and recent contracts have been closed at firm prices.

Saccharin.—Demand is urgent and with leading manufacturers practically out of the market, prices being asked for stocks in second hands have been advanced sharply, some holders asking as high as \$6.50.

Thymol.—Arrivals of ajowan seed have increased of late, and this has made it possible for domestic manufacturers to produce more thymol, with the result that the latter is offered at materially lower prices, being quoted at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per pound.

Toluol.—The nominal price for this coal tar distillate is \$4.50, and while there are practically no spot offerings at that price, the leading producers are said to be booking orders for nearby delivery at the figure quoted.

Lemon Oil.—No change in prices is noted for this essence, though an easier feeling prevails in some quarters of the market, stocks being generally ample to meet current demands.

Peppermint Oil.—Reports from sections where the distillation of new oil is in progress are very encouraging, indications being that the output this season will run ahead of the heavy production last year. However, producers have been slow to announce terms on which contracts for the coming year will be accepted. The spot market is steady and quiet at \$1.55 to \$1.60 per pound in tins.

Sassafras Oil.—Prices for both the artificial and natural have been shaded slightly. The former is quoted at 23c. to 24c., and the latter at 65c. to 75c. per pound.

Gums.—Curacao aloes is firmer at 13c. to 13½c., with holders offering sparingly. Socotrine aloes advanced, owing to further decrease in supplies, holders asking 20c. to 20½c.

Chamomile Flowers.—There have been some arrivals recently of both Hungarian and Roman, the latter being described as new crop flowers. Spot prices have eased somewhat in consequence, the Roman being quoted at 30c. to 35c., and the Hungarian at 50c. to 55c.

Belladonna.—Higher prices are being quoted for both leaves and roots, but with little actual business doing in either. Several large lots are being held on speculation for the rise. At the moment the demand is exceedingly tame, but holders are confident that when the time comes for manufacturers to replenish their stocks, a scarcity of offerings will develop, the outlook for new crop offerings being anything but promising.

Ipecac.—While stocks of Cartagena root are quite heavy, holders take a firm view of the situation and are asking \$2.25 to \$2.40 for the whole root, and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for the powdered.

Mustard Seed.—Larger quantities of the Dutch variety are offering and the price has been reduced to 9½c. to 10c.

Caraway Seed.—It is expected that the new crop of Dutch caraway seed which is expected to begin to move in a few weeks will be a short crop. Spot offerings are quoted at 10c. to 10½c.

Golden Seal Root.—The demand for the whole root is quiet, but there has been some inquiry for powdered, offerings of which are light. For the latter, dealers are asking \$4.65 to \$4.75, and the former is quoted at about \$4.25 to \$4.30.

Valerian Root.—London advices report the arrival of a few bales of new crop root from Belgium. There are moderate offerings of that kind in the domestic market at 15c. to 18c.

Unicorn Root.—Offerings of the false have increased slightly and dealers have lowered prices somewhat, 40c. to 42c. being the ruling quotation. The true variety holds steady at 20c. to 22c.

SCARCITY OF CELERY SEED PREDICTED

Marseilles Advices State that French Crop is Short Owing to Scarcity of Labor

Speculation for the rise in celery seed has developed in the expectation that when the pickling and spicing interests come into the market for their usual seasonal requirements this fall they will find supplies much smaller than in former years, and will be forced to bid prices up sharply to get what they want. This belief is based on recent cable advices from Marseilles stating that only a comparatively small crop of celery seed has been gathered in France this season owing to the scarcity of labor.

The French dealers are asking something like 32c. for their new crop offerings. Meantime stocks of all seed in the New York market are firmly held at 30c. and dealers take the view that a good many buyers who heretofore have used only new crop seed will be fortunate if they can get even enough old to supply their needs this season.

MEDICINAL HERB CROP IN ENGLAND SHORT

Reports from England indicate that the prolonged drought in that country last spring had a serious effect on the medicinal herb crops. Many of the crops are considerably below the average growth for this time of year, while the indications are that some of them will not develop at all this season.

The long spring drought and the late frost seriously affected the amount of the belladonna crop. The tonnage was small, but the quality of what was obtained was excellent. Henbane plants were promising well, but owing to the lack of rain they began to flower unusually early instead of growing to a good green growth. There was great difficulty in gathering supplies that would meet the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Digitalis, valerian, dill, and peppermint have all suffered from the lack of spring rains and will turn out to be short crops. Recent rains in sections where these are grown has saved the situation to some extent, but it is feared that the damage will be serious.

HOP ACREAGE REDUCED ABROAD

As compared with the hop acreage of 1914, that for this year in Austria-Hungary is estimated, according to consular reports, at from 12 to 15 per cent less, and the decrease for Germany at from 20 to 25 per cent.

GOODS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES

Included in the list of merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses in the district of the port of New York, on July 1, were the following items:

Article	Quantity	Value
Antimony, contents, lbs.	1,397,724	\$144,495
Bristles, lbs.	393,663	447,006
Brushes		29,244
Oxalic acid, lbs.	13,999	786
Acids, all other		67,427
Coal tar colors		37,430
Coal tar preparations		173
Fusel oil or amyllic alcohol, lbs.	26,722	5,798
Camphor, refined, lbs.	26,802	8,215
Gum chicle, lbs.	1,567,603	543,703
Gum, all other		14,668
Opium con. 9% morphia or over, lbs.	68,652	274,773
All other potash, lbs.	22,744	4,330
Preparations, medicinal		346,322
All other salts soda		346,322
Cocoa and chocolate, lbs.	14,493	2,832
Chamois, and other skins		4,478
Cocoa butter or butterine, lbs.	18,556	6,123
Flaxseed or linseed, gals.	14,348	6,276
Olive oil, edible, gals.	246,694	289,423
Fixed oil, all other		58,786
Essential oil		348,644
Soap, castile, lbs.	42,801	3,958
Soap, all other		1,180
Spices, n. e. s., lbs.	7,472,615	653,569
Zinc dust, lbs.	118,393	2,455

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Salicylic	lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Stearic	lb.	.11½	-	13½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08½	-	.07½
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk.	lb.	.65	-	.70
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.45½	-	.47
Powdered	lb.	.45	-	.47

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	6.25	-	7.60
Artificial	lb.	-	-	4.00
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	-	.90
Peach kernel	lb.	.37½	-	.40
Amber, crude	lb.	.15	-	.17
Rectified	lb.	.30	-	.35
Anise	lb.	1.15	-	1.25
Bay	lb.	2.15	-	2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Cade	lb.	-	-	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	-	1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	-	.13
Japanese, white	lb.	.13	-	.14
Caraway	lb.	1.65	-	1.75
Cassia, 70@80 p.e. tech.	lb.	.87½	-	.90
Lead free	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.50	-	.60
Wood	lb.	.14	-	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	-	-	11.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.44	-	.46
Java	lb.	1.10	-	1.20
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.07½	-	1.10
Bottles	lb.	1.12½	-	1.15
Copiba	lb.	.85	-	.95
Coriander	lb.	8.00	-	8.50
Croton	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Cubeb	lb.	2.85	-	3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	-	1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	-	.50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.25	-	3.40
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	-	4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.00	-	5.25
Hemlock	lb.	.60	-	.70
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Wood	lb.	.25	-	.35
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	-	4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	-	1.25
Garden	lb.	.65	-	.75
Lemon	lb.	1.25	-	1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	.82	-	.88
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Distilled	lb.	2.25	-	2.35
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	-	2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	-	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	-	7.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	-	4.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	-	40.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	-	52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	-	18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	-	1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Sweet	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Patchouli	lb.	4.50	-	4.75
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	-	1.85
Imported	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.55	-	1.60
Bottles	lb.	2.45	-	2.50
Petit Grain, S. A. French	lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Pimento	lb.	7.00	-	7.25
Pine Needles	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	-	9.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	-	3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	-	.75
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.00	-	6.25
West Indian	lb.	1.25	-	1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	-	.70
Artificial	lb.	.23	-	.24
Savin	lb.	2.25	-	2.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Spruce	lb.	.55	-	.60
Tansy	lb.	2.50	-	2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	-	1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.10	-	4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	-	1.65
Birch, sweet	lb.	2.25	-	2.35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.80	-	1.85
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	-	2.25

CRUDE DRUGS BALMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	-	.33
South American	lb.	.35	-	.36
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	-	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.70	-	.80
Peru	lb.	3.85	-	4.00
Tolu	lb.	.42	-	.45

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	-	.26
Bayberry	lb.	.07	-	.08
Blackhawk, root	lb.	.16	-	.20
of Tree	lb.	.10	-	.12
Buckthorn	lb.	.27	-	.30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	-	.10
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	-	.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	-	.15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.22	-	.25
Broken	lb.	.18	-	.20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	-	.27
Broken	lb.	.20	-	.25
Cherry	lb.	.06	-	.09
Condurango	lb.	.25	-	.30
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	-	.09
Cramp	lb.	.06	-	.07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	-	.16
Select	lb.	.20	-	.22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	-	.06
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-	lb.	.03½	-	.04
caco, ¼s	lb.	.05½	-	.06
Trieste	lb.	.10	-	.10

Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	-	.14
Northern	lb.	.13	-	.14
Pomegranate	lb.	.20	-	.25
of Fruit	lb.	.15	-	.20
Querecho	lb.	.15	-	.17
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	-	.12
Select	lb.	.15	-	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	-	.18
Soap, whole	lb.	.07½	-	.08½
Cut	lb.	.15	-	.16
Crushed	lb.	.09½	-	.10

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	-	.25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	-	.20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Para	lb.	.75	-	.85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.85	-	.95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.25	-	2.75
Mexican, whole	lb.	2.75	-	3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.25	-	2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	-	3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	-	
Green label	lb.	1.35	-	1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	-	.50
XX	lb.	.50	-	.54
Powdered	lb.	.47½	-	.50
Fish	lb.	.03½	-	.03¾
Juniper	lb.	.03½	-	.04
Laurel	lb.	.05	-	.06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	-	.14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	-	.09
Sloe	lb.	.30	-	.35

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.23	-	.25
Borage	lb.	1.10	-	1.25
Calendula	lb.	.40	-	.45
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	-	
Hungarian	lb.	.50	-	.55
Roman	lb.	.30	-	.35
Elder	lb.	.13	-	.14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	-	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	-	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.36	-	.50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	-	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	-	.19
Select	lb.	.25	-	.28
Malva	lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Mullein	lb.	nominal	-	
Saffron, American	lb.	.70	-	.75
Valencia	lb.	12.00	-	12.25
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	-	.55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.07½	-	.10
Althea	lb.	.05	-	.05½
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	-	
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	-	1.50
Buchu, short	lb.	1.05	-	1.10
Long	lb.	1.00	-	1.05

Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.80	-	1.85
Chiretta	lb.	-	-	.18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	-	-	
Tuxillo	lb.	.35	-	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	-	.22
Conium	lb.	.10	-	.11
Damiana	lb.	.08	-	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.23	-	.25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	-	.09
Euphorbia Pilularia	lb.	.40	-	.45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05½	-	.07
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	-	.30
Russian	lb.	.16	-	.20

Henna	lb.	.12½	-	.15
Horehound	lb.	.11	-	.12
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	-	.20
Laurel	lb.	.06	-	.09
Lobelia	lb.	.30	-	.35

Matico	lb.	.30	-	.35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	-	.35
French	lb.	.12½	-	.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	-	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	-	.15
German	lb.	.35	-	.40

Pichi	lb.	.12	-	.13
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	-	2.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	-	1.85
Rosemary	lb.	.05	-	.06½
Rue	lb.	.40	-	.50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.30	-	.31
Grinding	lb.	.27	-	.29

Savory	lb.	.07½	-	.08
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	-	.50
Half leaf	lb.	.35	-	.38
Siftings	lb.	.15	-	.18
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	-	.25
Pods	lb.	.07½	-	.09

Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	-	.23

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N. A. R. D. May Discuss Revision of Patent Law

A "Working Clause" to Protect This Country From Shortage of Foreign-Made Products Patented Here Is Declared to be Justified by Our Experiences in This War

Revision of the United States patent laws to provide a "working clause" similar to those in effect in many other countries will doubtless receive serious consideration at the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Minneapolis, August 30 to September 4.

If such a "working clause" were now effective this country would not be facing such a serious shortage of patented synthetic preparations, which are made largely in Germany, and which cannot now be imported, owing to the disruption of trade by the European war.

In chemical and pharmaceutical circles the opinion seems to have grown very strong that the United States should no longer be placed in a position of such utter dependability upon foreign manufacturers who obtain patent rights in this country.

Moreover, it is also claimed that the present operation of our patent laws chokes off American chemical research work and creates a monopoly which engenders price-inflation.

A Plan to Curb Chain Stores

Another important question scheduled to come before the N. A. R. D. is a proposed Federal statute to prevent registered pharmacists from becoming local managers for foreign corporations. This question, which has been much discussed, is of course aimed to curb the chain drug stores. Although retail druggists agree that it would be desirable to find some way to restrict the business of the chain drug stores, it is admitted that no solution has yet been offered which would stand a fair chance of being declared constitutional. The Harrison law and the proposed Stevens bill will also come in for their share of discussion.

Why Our Patent Laws Need Revision

With regard to revision of our patent laws, an interesting statement has been prepared by J. D. Smelzer, a drug man of Minneapolis, who says:

"The allegation that monopoly-begotten price-inflation obtains with regard to patented medicinal substances, is the chief argument of the retail drug trade for a reform of the patent laws as they relate to substances of this nature. The patented medicinal substances are not what are popularly called 'patent medicines'—these are in truth the very opposite of 'patent'—but are almost exclusively synthetic organic chemical substances prepared from the waste liquors and other by-products incident to certain processes of manufacturing coal-tar or coke; for this reason they are popularly known as 'coal-tar chemicals.' These substances, that is the majority of those patented in this country, are made in Germany, where chemical industry and research is fostered by the Government, although not protected to the same extent by the patent laws as in this country.

"That there is basis in fact for this allegation is clearly indicated in the enormous reduction in price which follows the expiration of a patent on one of these substances. Take, for instance, phenacetin, the patent on which expired a few years ago. This substance was obtainable in this country before the European war demoralized trade in this sort of chemicals, at a price per pound but a few cents more than was formerly asked for an ounce of the patented products. These monopolistic practices (using the term in its broadest sense) permit of no legal redress, the Federal courts having upheld the rights of patentees in several decisions, of which that in the mimeograph case is typical, although denying, as in the Sanatogen case, the right of the patentee to oblige others to maintain a re-sale price.

"It has been argued that to change the patent laws so as to preclude these obvious price-inflations would not result in a benefit to the public, because other utilizers of the inventor's discovery would keep up the price of their products. The absurdity of such a statement of the result of open competition is so plain as to need no refutation. It is also claimed that every druggist would work detriment to the unprotected in-

ventor by making the substances in his own store. This is a rather exaggerated estimation of the druggist's ability in view of the statement by Dr. T. H. Morton, of the United States Department of Commerce, that we do not have in this country chemists able to manufacture these products cheaply enough to compete under the existing high prices.

German Laws Protect Only Process

"To elaborate a statement made above, it may be explained that the patent laws of Germany give protection only to the process by which substances of the sort in question are made. It is true that they do protect the product of a patented process, but only against a product made in Germany by the same process. These laws also require the patentee to engage in the manufacture of the product in Germany within a given time. In the same way the German laws and the British laws as revised some seven years ago require foreign patentees to operate their patent rights in the countries where patents are held within a given time. There is, therefore, the patriotic objection to our patent laws, that they extend to a foreigner rights not given under the laws of his own country and not given to Americans in that country. This discrimination is said to be authorized in treaties with Germany. If this is true, these treaties should of necessity be changed.

"One of the chief arguments advanced against any proposition to limit patent protection on chemical products to protection of the process is that this would have a tendency to induce inventors to keep their process forever secret, instead of patenting it, and thereby deprive the public of useful knowledge now but deferred for seventeen years. This is almost the exact reverse of what might reasonably be expected to be the result, because, although sometimes difficult, the identification and the synthesis of these products are not impossible to workers trained in organic chemistry, and the public would in most instances be assured of the benefits of competition very soon after one of these substances was first marketed and could be analyzed. The original inventor would in turn be brought into competition with other manufacturers using the same process; whereas, if the process were patented, it would be necessary for would-be competitors to discover a new process."

Existing Laws Tend to Create Monopoly

"Hence arises an important factor due to the difference between the judicial procedure of this country and that of most European countries. In this country the burden of proving that the competitor was not using a different process would fall upon the first patentee. In Europe the general procedure places the burden of proof, to substantiate a claim for a different process, upon the alleged infringer. Laws have been enacted by Congress, in which the complainant is relieved from the necessity of negating exemptions which might benefit the defendant, and it is more than possible that a similar provision could be inserted in the patent law.

"Our existing patent laws covering chemical substances do create a monopoly which engenders price-inflation and chokes American chemical research work. There can be no doubt that a change to a process-patent system would open competition with a resultant benefit to the public. Even though the result would be a marked decrease in the number of the synthetic medicinal chemicals, the public would not be materially the loser, because the large majority of the frequent additions to this class of *materia medica* are but different substances offered for use instead of others which have become less profitable through the expiration of the patents which fostered their exploitation."

PACIFIC COAST DRUG STORES REFORM

The advertising of such products as Ivory Soap, Old Dutch Cleanser, Carnation Milk, etc., at cut prices, by the drug stores on the Pacific coast, which has long formed a bone of contention between the druggists and the grocers in that section, has at last stopped by an agreement which has been reached between the Owl Chain of drug stores and the Southern California Retail Grocers' Association. The selling of these goods by the druggists as "leaders" greatly interfered with the business of the grocers, while the latter were not allowed under the law to sell the simplest household remedies.

The practice became so common that the grocery business of Los Angeles was practically demoralized. The tendency of the drug store once they started in to sell grocery items, was to sell almost everything kept in the grocery store.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Plea For Restricted Ownership of Drug Stores

Pharmacy is Profession, Says Writer, and Should be Conducted Only by Those Duly Qualified to Practice it—Good Name Hurt by Chain Store

By W. S. DENTON, Beardstown, Illinois

A great question is confronting the pharmacists of Illinois as well as those from all other states, and a question which furnishes ample food for careful thought for everyone, whether he be a pharmacist or not.

"At present our laws in Illinois are very wide in their scope. Any one who has the money can operate a drug store, regardless of sex, race, or any knowledge of the business whatever. All that is necessary to do in order to comply with the law is to put a registered pharmacist in charge.

"From the fact that we have had no laws to prevent other than registered pharmacists from owning drug stores, a great many have entered the field solely for the purpose of making money without regard for the welfare of our profession or humanity at large. We all know of the chain store proposition—the stores owned by wholesale druggists—these owned by rich lords and corporations, who build hotels and office buildings and place drug stores in them.

"In practically all of these stores the manager is informed that he must produce results—he must make a big rental for the room the store occupies—pay all operating expenses including good interest on the money invested in stock and show a good big cash dividend at the end of the year. If the manager fails to produce these results he is discharged and another man is put in his place.

Pharmacy's Good Name Is Abused

"What is the result of this evil? The new manager must do one of two things to make enough money to satisfy his employer and hold his own job. First, overcharge his customer for standard goods, or, second, push goods of doubtful character and merit, which pay a long profit. Most of them take the latter course.

"In either case the public is being swindled. The good name and profession of pharmacy is being abused. The manager gets nothing more than a scant living for his hard work and ability, while the rich owner who knows nothing of pharmacy reaps the harvest.

"When we stop to consider the matter does it not seem strange that all of our states have not enacted laws long ago to prevent those other than registered pharmacists from owning and operating drug stores? Pharmacy is a profession as well as a business and it is the only profession allowing any one who is not duly qualified to enter and engage therein.

"Who ever heard of any one conducting a hospital or sanitarium except a physician, or a law office except a lawyer or a dental parlor except a dentist, or any one practicing veterinary surgery except a licensed veterinarian, or anyone teaching school except a licensed teacher?

Prohibition Offers Another Problem

"And now that the prohibition law is sweeping over our state, as well as nearly all other states, there is another great problem confronting the pharmacists. A great many saloon keepers living in towns that have gone dry (and this now amounts to nearly half the area of our state) are converting their saloons into saloon drug stores. They are always able to get some booze-fighter or dope fiend who cannot hold a good job, but holds a certificate as a registered pharmacist, to take charge. This type of pharmacist can be secured by the saloon keeper for no greater salary than he would be required to pay a bartender.

"And if he can sell enough drugs to pay for his own salary and a fair interest on the money invested in drugs, the saloon keeper is satisfied, for it must be borne in mind that selling booze is his principal business, and so it is to this that he looks for his profits. The name "Boozer's Pharmacy" is merely a blind to evade the law.

Says Restrictive Laws Should Be Enacted

"The question naturally arises—what are we to do about it? There is but one thing to do and that is to stop it. The next question is—how? By enacting and enforcing laws that will prevent all who are not registered pharmacists from owning and operating drug stores.

"This is not an easy task to accomplish, for no sooner will legislative steps be taken along this line than the chain store man, the wholesale druggist, owning drug stores, the capitalists owning hotel and office buildings will cry 'monopolists and violators of the Sherman anti-trust law by restraining trade.'

"Those of us who believe the ownership of drug stores should be restricted to registered pharmacists (and it is hard for me to believe any registered pharmacist who has given the matter any careful thought could believe otherwise), know we are not monopolists, for there is plenty of competition among the pharmacists in the legitimate drug trade, but it would be keeping the retail drug business in the hands of registered pharmacists, where it belongs. We, as pharmacists, would have no more of a monopoly of the drug business than the physician would have of the practice of medicine, or the lawyer of the practice of law or any other professional man would have of the practice of his profession."

BUMPER COFFEE CROP EXPECTED

The continued discussion of the possibility of a Brazilian coffee valorization movement in the current year lends interest to the statistics of world coffee production and consumption, especially in view of the fact that the United States alone consumes over one-third of the coffee of the world, says the National City Bank of New York.

The coffee crop of the world for the current crop year, 1915-16, is now estimated at about 20 million bags, indicating that the production of the current year will be the largest ever recorded, except that of 1906-07, when the total was about 23,800,000 bags. Nearly three-fourths of the world's coffee is now produced in Brazil, her share of the coffee production having advanced from less than 50% in the period 1870-80 to 71% in 1913-14, while in 1906-07, the year of high record production, Brazil supplied 84% of the total product. The estimate for the year 1915-16 is, total product, 20 million bags, Brazilian product 15 million bags, or 75% of the estimated total.

The United States consumes more than one-third of the coffee produced in the world, her takings of coffee being more than double those of any other country. Our imports have on several occasions exceeded one billion pounds per annum, and seem likely to be larger in the fiscal year 1915 than in any earlier year. Germany ranks next to the United States as an importer of coffee, taking about 400 million pounds per annum. Netherlands and France about 250 millions each, Austria-Hungary about 125 millions, and Belgium about 100 millions. The per capita consumption of Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries is slightly larger than that of the United States. The table which follows shows the world's production of coffee during the last 20 years, and the estimate for the current year.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COFFEE, 1900 to 1915
(In bags of approximately 130 lbs.)

	BRAZIL	WORLD
1900-01	11,285,000	15,070,000
01-02	16,145,000	19,790,000
02-03	12,945,000	16,665,000
03-04	11,101,000	15,992,000
04-05	10,523,000	14,446,000
05-06	10,884,000	14,792,000
06-07	20,190,000	23,786,000
07-08	11,001,000	14,862,000
08-09	12,419,000	16,918,000
09-10	14,944,000	19,125,000
1910-11	10,548,000	14,524,000
11-12	12,491,000	17,409,000
12-13	11,456,000	16,373,000
13-14	13,840,000	19,612,000
14-15	11,500,000	16,535,000
15-16 est.....	15,000,000	20,000,000

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)**CHIPPED DYEWOODS**

Barwood	.03	.04
Camwood	.08	.09
Fustic	.02	.02½
Hypernic	.03	.04
Logwood	.02	.02½
Red Saunders	.04	.06

OILS**ANIMAL AND FISH**

Cod, Newfoundland	.45	.48
Domestic, prime	.42	.45
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd	65.00	70.00
Norwegian	75.00	80.00
Degras, American	.06	.06½
English	.06½	.06¾
French	—	—
German	—	—
Neutral	.09	.13

Herring**Nominal**

Horse	.06½	.07
Lard, prime winter	.86	.88
Off Prime	.65	.67
Extra No. 1	.61	.63
No. 1.	.54	.56
No. 2.	.52	.53

Menhaden, Northern crude	.33	.35
South, crude	.33	.34
Brown, strained	.39	.40
Light, strained	.40	.41
Yellow, bleached	.42	.43
White, bleached winter	.44	.45

Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.92	.94
30 deg., cold test	.86	.88
40 deg., cold test	.81	.83
Prime	.62	.65
Dark	.56	.58

Cleo Oil	.08	.12
Porpoise, body	.40	.45
Jaw	18.00	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.05½	.05½
Saponified	.05½	.06

Seal white	.54	.56
Sod Oil	—	.42
Sperm, bleached, winter	—	—
38 deg., cold test	.70	.71
45 deg., cold test	.68	.69

Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.67	.68
45 deg., cold test	.65	.66
Tallow, acidless	.62	.63
Prime	.08	.08½
Whale, natural winter	.48	.50

Bleached	.50	.51
Extra bleached, winter	.52	.53
Ngai	—	—
VEGETABLE	—	—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.10½	.11
Cases	.11	.11½
No. 3	.10	.10½
China Wood Oil	.07	.07½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	.10½	.11½

Ceylon	.09	.09½
Copra	.09	.09½
Corn, refined	6.15	6.20
Cottonseed, prime yel.	.43½	.44
Winter	.45	.49½

Summer, white	.46½	.48
Crude, southeast	—	Nominal
Linseed, raw, car lots	—	.50
5 bbls. lots	—	.51
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	—	.52

Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	.53	—
Mustard	.80	.90
Olive, denatured	.85	.90
Foots	.07½	.08½
U.S.P.	1.75	2.25

Palm, Lagos	.07	.07½
Commercial	.06½	.07
Prime red	.06½	.07
Palm, Kernel	.094	.10½

Peanut Oil	.70	1.00
Pine Oil, white	.36	.38
Yellow	.34	.36
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	.95	1.00

bbls.	.79	.80
Blown	.75	.76
Refined	.35	.37
Resin Oil, first rect.	.25	.28
Second	.35	.37

Third	.45	.48
Fourth	.55	.60
Sesame	.75	.85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	.06	.06½

China, bbls.	.06	.06½
Manchurian	.06	.06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.30	.31
Commercial	.20	.22

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	.12	.13
25@30 cold test	.12	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.12	.13
Summer	.12	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	.20	.25
Dark, filtered	.17	.18
Extra cold test	.25	.26
Dark steam refined	.14	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	.22	.23
Neutral, filtered lemon	.33	.34
Gravity	.17	.18
Paraffin, high viscosity	.22	.24
903@907 sp. gr.	.13½	.14½
Red Paraffin	.12	.14
Spindle, No. 200	.17	.18
No. 160	.16	.17
No. 110	.15	.16
No. 80	.13	.14
Filtered	.20	.22

MISCELLANEOUS**NAVAL STORES**

Spirit Turpentine	.43	.43½
Pitch	.200 lbs.	4.00
Tar, pure	.50 gals.	7.00
Rosin, N. Y. Grading	.370	7.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	.21½	.22
V. S. O.	.21½	.22
Superior orange	.17	.19
Bright orange	.15½	.16
T. N.	.14	.14½
A. C. Garnet	.14	.15
Button Lac	.26	.27
Regular, bleached	.14	.15
Bone dry	.17½	.18

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	.14	.15
Concentrated	.17	.18
Barberry, French	.35	.40
Logwood, solid	.06	.08
Liquid, 51 deg.	.05	.07
Gall	.12	.13
Hemlock	.02½	.03
Indigo	.06	.12
Logwood, solid	.06	.12
Liquid, 51 deg.	.05	.06
42 deg.	.04	.06
Cryst	.10	.15
Oak	.08	.08½
Palmetto	.02½	.02½
P-rsian Berry	.12	.14
Quebracho, solid	.07½	.08½
51 deg.	.03½	.04
42 deg.	.03½	.04
Quercitron	.02½	.03
Sumac	.03½	.03½

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1.	.18½	.19
Batavia No. 2	.12	.13
Chi... cases	.08½	.09
Saigon, rolls	.33	.34
Cassia Buds	.12½	.14
Chillies, Japan	.26	.28
Mombasa	.27	.28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.20	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	.32	.33
Zanzibar	.15½	.16
Penang	.33	.35
Ginger, Jamaica	.10	.11
African	.07½	.08
Cochin	.07½	.08½
Mace, Banda No. 2 Batavia	.45	.46
Batavia	.45	.46
Kroe	.18	.22
Mandheling	.26	.27
Angkola	.24½	.26
Mocha, large	.22	.23
Shortberry	.26½	.27
Java Liberian	.Nominal	Nominal
Straits Liberian	.15	.15½
Surinam Liberian	.16½	.18
La Guaira	.08½	.09½
Caracas, Washed	.12½	.13½
Porto Cabello	.08½	.09½
Washed	.11	.14
Colombian	.10	.16

COFFEES

Rio 7's	.07½	.07½
Santos 4's	.09½	.10½
East India—Private growth	.25	.26
Padang Int	.22	.23
Timor	.19	.21½
Kroe	.18	.22
Mandheling	.26	.27
Angkola	.24½	.26
Mocha, large	.22	.23
Shortberry	.26½	.27
Java Liberian	.Nominal	Nominal
Straits Liberian	.15	.15½
Surinam Liberian	.16½	.18
La Guaira	.08½	.09½
Caracas, Washed	.12½	.13½
Porto Cabello	.08½	.09½
Washed	.11	.14
Colombian	.10	.16

Maracaibos**Mexicans—Cordova****Washed****Coatepec****Washed****Oaxaca****Washed****Tapachula****Wash****Tio & Sierra****Wash****Huatusco****Wash****Costa Rica, common****Wash****Fair****To good****Good****Superior****Fine</b**

The Jobbing Trade

French Manufacturers Are Falling Behind in Their Output of Powder Puffs—Chamois Are Firmer with Demand More Active

Powder puffs are simple, harmless little things, but just at the present time they are causing the managers of the drug sundries departments of some of the large jobbing houses considerable worry. The French manufacturers are not turning out nearly as many puffs as they did before the war and the trade here is having difficulty in obtaining enough to keep customers supplied.

The scarcity of the fuzzy wool cloth from which the puffs are made is the principal reason for the reduced output of French puffs. Domestic manufacturers have succeeded in making a puff out of other materials.

Some Lines Are Withdrawn

While the jobbers have succeeded pretty well in keeping up their stocks, there have been a good many lines withdrawn by foreign manufacturers since the war started and others which cannot be replaced when stocks on hand are exhausted. There is no telling where and when the lightning will strike. For instance, a certain make of pacifier which has enjoyed a rather popular sale was withdrawn a few days ago by an English concern, much to the surprise of the trade, and when inquiry was made it was learned that the gum nipple which was the feature of the pacifier which chiefly recommended it, was a "made in Germany" article which the English house could no longer obtain, and for which no substitute could be found.

This serves as a good illustration of how far-reaching the disruption of trade relations by the war has been and to what extent manufacturers and dealers in one country have been dependent upon those in another.

Dealers report a firmer feeling in the market for chamois, with some increase in buying orders because of the expectations of a rise. Not only are sheep skins less plentiful in England whence comes a large part of the supply, but the high cost of cod liver oil, which is used in the preparation of the finer grades of chamois, has become a factor in the situation. High grade Mediterranean toilet and bath sponges are holding firm, as are also the best Florida grades. The high cost of bleaching materials is having an effect on the quality of the sponges being marketed, the proportion of dingy colored being much larger than usual.

Taken as a whole, the demand for sundries is about as active as it usually is this time of the year, and the trade generally is regarded by jobbers here as healthy.

Jobbers Reserve Right to Cut Down Orders

Owing to the scarcity of numerous coal tar derivatives and potassium compounds, it has become necessary for jobbers generally to instruct their salesmen to the effect that orders for pharmaceutical preparations, in which such products figure, can be accepted only with the proviso that if in the discretion of the home office it seems expedient, the amount of goods called for will be cut down.

This is in line with the general policy of restricting sales which was adopted early in the year. The fact that druggists manifest an inclination to order in larger quantities than jobbers are willing to sell would seem to indicate that trade conditions are sound. Collections are reported slow, but not any more so than usual at this season.

MARKET FOR PATENT MEDICINES IN SIAM

"Definite statistics as to the amount and value of patent medicines imported yearly into Siam are not available, but it seems fairly certain," writes Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen at Bangkok, "that of the \$487,513 worth of medicines imported during the fiscal year 1914 about one-third were patent medicines.

The demand for patent medicines depends largely upon the extent to which such are advertised in the Siamese local press and in the native language. At present a number of patent and other preparations, which have been largely advertised, have reached very large sales, but the containers of all of these

remedies, however, were furnished with labels and literature in the Siamese language, and consisted mainly of tonics, blood purifiers, tissue builders, headache cures, laxatives and specifics.

"After the sale of a remedy has been established, it is important that the form and packing in which it was originally exploited be strictly followed in every detail. Special attention should be given to packing in containers which absolutely exclude moisture. The nature of the remedy should be of the kind which does not easily deteriorate in efficiency, form, or color in the tropical climate which prevails in Siam. Quite a number of United States pharmaceutical specialties have been successfully exploited in Siam, and are now in steady demand, but the most popular of these, however, have conformed with the conditions mentioned.

"In general the method of distribution followed in Siam by a successful manufacturer may be recommended, namely, the placing of a sufficient stock of the article with a reliable drug house in Bangkok, which on commission basis distributes the goods to dealers for cash, and which, at the expense of the manufacturer, advertises extensively in the Siamese press.

"The operation of the laws for registration of trade-marks and trade names, which was published in 1914, was indefinitely suspended during the same year, and there are no legal or other restrictions in force for the sale of proprietary medicines.

"The import duty assessed on patent medicines entering Siam is 3 per cent ad valorem only, and is without classification, but the customs, however, require that the actual or net weight of the fluid or substance, without the container and packing, should be given in the invoice."

A TENTATIVE LIST OF SOFT RUBBER DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

The importers of drug sundries and rubber goods, says the *India Rubber World*, have had reason on many occasions to protest against decisions made by the New York appraisers. Drug sundries are assessed at 15 per cent duty, while rubber goods carry 10 per cent. It is therefore quite important that the distinction between drug sundries and rubber goods be made as definite as possible. As a suggestion to the Classification Committee of the United States Customs, the Drug Sundries Division of the Rubber Club of America has prepared the following list of soft rubber druggists' sundries which has been approved by 17 manufacturers of this class of goods.

Soft Rubber Druggists' Sundries

Air beds; air pillows and mattresses; applicators; aprons (surgeons', sanitary); atomizer bulb sets; baby pacifiers; bags (breeder, gonorrhea, ear, throat, mastoid, intra-gastric, face, gas, sterile dressing, ice, pulitzer, sponge, blood-pressure, etc.); bandages; basins; bath sprays; bed-pans; belts (umbilical, abdominal, gum, perforated frictional belts, etc.); bibs; bougies; breast pumps; breast shields; brushes (complexion, hand, bath, flesh, tooth, etc.); bulbs (atomizer, camera, syringe, complexion, dental, breast pump, etc.); caps (operating head caps, test tube caps, ice caps, etc.); catheters; cautery or pyrographic bulb outfits; coils (head, abdominal); complexion cups; covers (drainage, gauze, dilator, segregator, sanitary); crutch tips, cupping cups; cushions (obstetrical, operating, chair, hospital, embalming, etc.); dam (dental); diapers; dilators; empyema tubes; ether bags; face masks; finger cots; fittings for nursing bottles; funnels (soft rubber); gloves (autopsy, household, obstetrical, surgeons', veterinary, etc.); gum (bandages); hospital blankets; ice helmets; invalid cushions; medicine droppers (unless glass chief value); nasal feeding tubes; nipple shields; nipples; obstetrical and operating cushions; obstetrical sleeves; operating caps and pads; pessaries; rubber corks and chemist stoppers; sheeting; spinal ice bags; sponges (rubber); sprinklers (disinfecting, flower); stethoscope tubes; stopples; syringes (bulb and bag); teething rings; tourniquets; tubes (rectal, colon, stomach, etc.); tubing (rubber); urinals; water bottles.

William D. Jones has opened at East Bay and Main streets one of the handsomest drug stores in Jacksonville, Fla. The store occupies the quarters formerly those of the State Bank of Florida. The business is 12 years old.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	.50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	.60
Seconds	lb.	.36	.40
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	.60
Sorts	lb.	.18	.26
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.22	.28
Acetanilid	bl.	.90	1.00
Acetone, Pure C. P., med	lb.	.40	.43
Technical	lb.	.36	.40
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P.	lb.	5.20	5.70
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.10	.12
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.12	.15
C. P., Granulated, 99% 2%	lb.	.22	.28
Benzoin, Eng., true	oz.	.20	.25
From Toluol	lb.	3.40	4.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.12	.15
Powdered	lb.	.12	.16
Impala	lb.	.20	.28
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.		1.40
Cadrylic	oz.		2.00
Camphoric	lb.		4.55
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.60	1.70
10 and 15-lb. can	lb.	1.62	1.72
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.65	1.75
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	.40
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.08	.10
1-lb.	lb.	.70	.70
C. P.	oz.		32
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.28	.30
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	oz.	.20	.26
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	.25
Citric, cryst., (kegs)	lb.	.58	.60
	lb.	.65	.70
Granulated	lb.	.70	.72
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.85	1.00
Gallic	oz.	.10	.12
¾, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.20	1.30
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.22	.30
Hippuric	oz.		
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	.40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	.52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	.12
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	.09
lb.			.30
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	10	.12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut, pch. bot.	lb.	1.35	1.50
52 p. c., ceres. ht.	lb.		.70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		.12
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz.	.06	.10
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.09	.11
Dilute	oz.	.05	.07
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	7.00	8.00
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½ c.)	lb.	.05	.07
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	.15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		.25
Oleic, purified	lb.		.25
Oxalic	lb.	.35	.45
Powdered	lb.	.40	.50
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	.18
U. S. P. 1880, 50 p. c.	lb.	.35	.40
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.40	.45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.75	.80
Picric	lb.	2.25	2.35
Pyrogallic, ¾, ½ and 1 lb. cans	lb.	1.50	1.60
1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	.24
Pyrolygous, purified	lb.	.18	.22
Crude	gal.	.30	.40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	3.50	3.75
Bulk	lb.	3.40	3.60
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.30	.35
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		.50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		
Less	lb.	.05	.02
C. P.	lb.	.13	.16
Sulphurous, U. S. P., so'n lb.	lb.	.12	.14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.80	.95
Medicinal	lb.	1.00	1.10
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.50	.55
Powdered	lb.	.51	.56
Trichloracetic	oz.	.20	.22
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.18	.20
Aconitum	oz.		3.50

Aconite lvs., Eng.	1lb. b....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Leaves, German	lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	- .29
Root, English	lb.	- 1.00	
Powdered	lb.	- 1.15	
Root, German	lb.	.25	- .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	- .36
Aconitine, Amor., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.		- 1.75	
Nitrate, Amor., 15 gr. v....ea.		- 1.00	
Cryst. 15 gr. v....ea.		.70	
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous....lb.	1.60	- 1.80	
Hydrous	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	- .70
Agaricin	oz. 1.20	- 1.30	
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	- 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P. bbls.	gal.	2.60	- 2.70
Less	gal.	2.80	- 2.90
Com. 95%, U. S. P., bls.	gal.	2.57	- 2.58
Less	gal.	2.75	- 2.85
Denatured, bls. & $\frac{1}{2}$ bls.	gal.	.40	- .45
Methylie (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.50	- .65
Alkanet Root	lb.	.32	- .37
Allspice, clean	lb.	.11	- .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled....lb.	43	- .53	
Sweet, Jordan	lb.	.45	- .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true....lb.	1.25	- 1.30	
Powdered	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	- .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.18	- .20
Socotrine, True	lb.	.36	- .44
Powdered	lb.	.44	- .50
Purified	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v	oz.	.08	- .10
Althea Root, Cut	lb.	.55	- .60
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dried, 1 lb. cartons....lb.		.14	
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14
Aluminum Acetate	oz.	.80	- .85
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.10	- .12
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.07	- .08
Cryst. C. P....lb.	.45	- .50	
Purified	lb.	.20	- .22
Ambergris, gray	dr. 4.00	- 6.00	
Ammonia Water, 18 deg....lb.	.05	- .07	
20 deg....lb.	.07	- .09 $\frac{1}{4}$	
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09	- .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears....lb.	.35	- .40	
Powdered	lb.	.14	- .15
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	- .14
Benzoate	oz.	.20	- .24
From true Benzoic A....oz.	.26	- .30	
Bromide, 1lb. bottles....lb.	2.00	- 2.25	
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	- .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	- .36
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .22
Citrate, 1 oz. v....oz.	.12	- .15	
Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85)....oz.	.15	- .18	
Iodide	lb.	4.70	- 5.25
Molybdate	oz.	.32	- .40
Muriate	lb.	.14	- .17
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .14
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.18	- .22
Powdered	lb.	.15	- .20
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	- .23
Granulated	lb.	.22	- .23
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots....lb.		.45	
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots....lb.	.45	- .50	
Salicylate	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Sulphate	lb.	.06	- .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	- .28
Valerate	oz.	.21	- .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.50	- 3.75
Technical	lb.	.40	- .50
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.26	- .36
Seed	lb.	.35	- .40
Anise Seed	lb.	.18	- .20
Star	lb.	.28	- .31
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	- .45
Annona Seed	lb.	.15	- .20
Antimony Needles	oz.	.36	- .44
Antipyrine	oz.	.90	- 1.00
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.		- 2.25	
Crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.	2.10	- 2.25	
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	- .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	- .28
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	- 1.80	
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.28	- .33
Powdered	lb.	.33	- .38
Root	lb.	.45	- .50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	- .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	- .60
Jamaica	lb.		
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	- .16
Taylor's, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.		.34	- .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.20	- .27
Iodide	oz.	.45	- .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.08	- .17
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	- .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	- .27
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	- .30
Asafetida, good, fair.	lb.	.50	- .65
Powdered	lb.	.60	- .70
Aspirin	oz.	.58	- .58
25 oz. lots	oz.	.53	
Atropine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.		26.00	- 27.25
Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.		25.00	- 26.40
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	- .40
Balsomy Leaves, Pressed	lb.		- .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.14	- .17
Pere	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.55	- .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	- .30
C. P.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.	lb.		- .25
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.15	- .18
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.45	- .55
C. P. 1 lb. bots.	lb.		- 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	- .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.07	- .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	- .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	- .30
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		- .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	- .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	- .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.65	- 1.70
Less	gal.	.85	- 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	- .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Para	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Short	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
So. American	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Tahita	lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		-
German	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Root, German	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	- .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.43	- .50
Powdered	lb.	.53	- .60
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v....ea.		1.75	- 1.90
Sulphate, 1 oz. v....ea.		.20	- .25
Bismuth, Betaphan (Or-phol)	oz.		- .80
Bromide	oz.		
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.95	- 4.55
Salicylate, 65 p. c.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
40 p. c.	lb.	2.80	- 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	- 3.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.35	- 3.60
Subgalate	lb.	3.00	- 3.15
Subiodide	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Tannate	oz.	.27	- .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	- .38
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	- .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	- .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.88	- .92
Powdered	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.36	- .50
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.60	- .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		- .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Powdered	lb.	.09	- .12
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Short	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.22	- .26
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	- .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	- .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.20	- .24
Seed	lb.		- .28
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.36	- .40
Baker's A and white	lb.	.40	- .45
Dutch	lb.	.36	- .40
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.		- .50
Maillard's	lb.	.36	- .44
Caffeine, pure	lb.	8.50	- 10.00
Benzzoate	oz.	.60	- .70
Bromide	oz.	.50	- .60
Citratized	lb.	4.80	- 5.20

Business Outlook

Confidence Has Grown with the Steady Progress of Crops and Improvement in Industrial Affairs, According to Report Issued by Chamber of Commerce of U. S.

The former feeling of apprehension, of "something is going to happen" because of the European war, has almost entirely disappeared, according to a special report prepared by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Even with the possibility of our being entangled in this gigantic world conflict, there still remains a pronounced belief that notwithstanding such untoward conditions business is bound to improve and show distinct advancement. Confidence in the future, according to this committee, of which A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman, has grown apace with the steady progress of the crops and the slow but continual improvement in industrial affairs.

In the main, the thoughts and interests of the great mass of producers, whether in the city in industrial life, or in the countryside in agricultural pursuits, are in their immediate local happenings and in all constructive measures which will benefit their particular communities rather than either the great national or international problems. There continues, however, much conservatism and caution in buying and in new commitments. The feeling seems to be that it is best to wait until the results of the crops are known beyond question before venturing in a more extended way, and as a consequence stocks of merchandise throughout the country continue light.

Benefit to Crops Exceeds Rain Damage

Since the first of June there have been continued, excessive rains in almost all sections of the country, the exceptions being few and distinctly local. The effect upon the crops has been both good and bad, but the benefit has far exceeded the damage, as serious as has been the latter in some sections.

Lumber interests are everywhere very quiet. A general dearth of building outside of the large cities is having a very depressing effect on the sale of all building material.

The conditions of mining vary sharply as to the thing mined. Copper mines are running full time and new ones are opening up. Zinc and lead mines are exceedingly busy, and the mining of iron ore is improving.

Coal mining is everywhere dull, largely because of slack demand from the railroads and the slow business in most manufacturing. Slate mining in Pennsylvania is at low stage because of lack of demand. Silver mining suffers because of low prices of silver; and gold mining is not much better save in a few favored localities.

There is but little business in the naval stores because of lack of demand. Phosphate mines of Florida still remain closed because of the European war. Unfavorable reports come alike from the fisheries of Oregon, Washington, the Gulf, and along the Atlantic coast.

War Orders Help Some Manufacturers

Manufacturing varies much according to the articles made, though in general is quiet. Steel and iron business shows distinct improvement with increasing orders. Business of cotton and woolen mills is only fair. Those manufacturers in different sections who have orders for war contracts are exceedingly busy. Furniture business in Michigan, northern Indiana and Chicago is alike dull. Paper mills are running only three-quarters time. Cement factories and those making bricks and tile report only fair business. The oil industry as a whole is exceedingly dull. There is very little demand for railroad ties.

Foot and Mouth Disease Checked

In general, because of abundant feed and low prices, the raising of live stock is on the increase in all sections of the country. From the South come reports of increasing numbers of animals. The foot and mouth disease seems to have been entirely stamped out for the time being, and the campaign of sanitation and vaccination against hog cholera has had decidedly favorable results. Hogs are increasing in numbers because of abundant feed, and diminishing ravages of hog cholera.

In every section of the country, without exception, the dairy industry is spoken of as a growing one and receiving increasing attention from the farmer. Mules and horses are in good demand and at desirable prices. This industry has been favorably affected by the European war.

Wheat Yield Estimates Reduced

Dealing specifically with crops, the report goes on to say that stimulated by the abnormal demand of the warring nations of Europe, the wheat acreage this season in this country increased beyond any previous planting. It was approximately twelve and one-half per cent greater in winter wheat and ten per cent in spring wheat than in 1914. The continued wet weather delayed growth, harvesting and threshing. Much damage was done to the standing grain in the lowlands. Many fields were washed away entirely by the floods, and subsequent damage accrued in shocks because of sprouting and too much moisture. These accumulated results have made necessary a somewhat reduced estimate of both spring and winter wheat, and based on the reports under consideration, the estimated probable yield will be 948,500,000 bushels. The Government estimate is 966,000,000 bushels.

While Indian corn needs an abundance of moisture for its complete growth and development, it has had a superabundance this season. The result is that in the bottoms the crop in many sections is hurt beyond repair. On the uplands and the hill country the conditions, however, are of the very best and will do much to repair the damage done in the lowlands. On these hills, stalks nine to ten feet with two ears to each stalk are common and two weeks ago corn was tasseling as far north as the southern line of Iowa and along that latitude.

Oats are particularly susceptible to damage by wet weather, but despite this the outlook now is for a yield of about 1,400,000,000 bushels, closely rivaling the record breaking production of 1912. Of the minor grains it can be said that they are about of the average of normal production, and of potatoes that the crop will closely approximate that of last year.

Cotton Crop in Good Shape

The reduction in the cotton acreage as compared with last year is approximately sixteen per cent, and combined with this is about forty per cent decrease in the use of fertilizers; the use of these being largely confined to the South Atlantic states. A tentative long distance forecast on so uncertain a matter as the total yield of cotton indicates a production this year of about 12,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which will possibly run about 600,000 more bales. As a whole, the crop has done well and is in generally good condition, though needing rain in central and southern Texas. Owing to the wet season there are a number of complaints of boll weevil, though it is not possible yet even to approximate the damage done.

Even with low priced cotton, however, the situation in the South will be radically different from last year. Enforced economies have everywhere prevailed in the agricultural sections, old material and implements are being used in cultivating, and the cotton crop this year will be the cheapest raised in the way of production for many years. Consequently the South will be in a much better condition to stand low priced cotton this year than last.

Abundant Fruit Yields

It can be said in general of fruit that it is both abundant beyond precedent, and very cheap. So much so in fact that it has not been generally profitable to the producer. The outlook is for a larger yield of rice. Tobacco has shown great improvement and will probably make a slightly larger yield than in 1914. In many sections the first cuttings of alfalfa were entirely ruined by the rains, but there has been decided improvement in the second and third cuttings. Hay promises a large crop in most sections. In general, forage for all live stock will be more abundant than ever before.

While the condition of hops is above the average in New York, the market is extremely dull for lack of demand is said to be caused by the spread of the prohibition sentiment in the West.

The peanut crop in Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama is in excellent shape.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd br'm, gr. eff...lb.	.60	- .75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	- .20	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	- .08
Hydrochlor. (true salt)....oz.	.50	- .60	Blue	lb.	.14	- .19	Ground	lb.	.07	- .09
Sulphate, eighth's.....oz.	.65	- .70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	- .33	Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	- .26
Valerate .....	.60	- .70	Powdered	lb.	.38	- .41	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	- .08
Calamus Root, peeled .....	.24	- .25	Seed	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.16	- .20
Powdered .....	.29	- .32	Powdered	lb.	1.10	- 1.25	Powdered	lb.	.22	- .27
White, peeled and split...lb.	.60	- .70	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	- .60	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Calcium Benzoate	oz.	- .19	Flexible	lb.	.55	- .60	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	- .95
Bromide	lb.	1.20	Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	- .45	Powdered	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	Pulp	lb.	.60	- .65	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	- .95
Fused	lb.	.55	Colombia Root	lb.	.18	- .22	Garlic, on strings	string	.25	- .30
Granulated	lb.	.12	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	- .26	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	- .45	Gold	lb.	.75	- .85
Iodide	lb.	5.00	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	- .22	Silver	lb.	.65	- .75
Lactate	oz.	.10	Seed	lb.	.20	- .25	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 5.00	
Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Copaiba, S. A. ....lb.	lb.	.50	- .55	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	ea.	- 5.00	
Permanganate	oz.	.25	Para	lb.	.47	- .52	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	ea.		
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.19	- .40	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.50	- .50	Gelsemin Root	lb.	.20	- .22
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	Ammoniated	lb.	.24	- .32	Powdered	lb.	.30	- .35
Sulphite	lb.	.16	Carbonate	lb.	.55	- .60	Gentian Root	lb.	.14	- .17
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	lb.	.49	- .46	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	- .23
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.55	Iodide	oz.	.42	- .43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.12	- .14
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	.45	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	- .45	Powdered	lb.	.22	- .24
Camphor, refined	lb.	.47	Sulphate (Blus. Vit.) ....lb.	lb.	.12	- .15	Ground	lb.	.24	- .26
1/4 lb. squares	lb.	.50	Barrels	lb.	.38	- .38	Powdered	lb.	.27	- .31
Powdered	lb.	.45	Powdered	lb.	.13	- .16	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Japanese	lb.	.45	Coppers	lb.	1.00	- 1.12	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.23%	- .24%
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	-	Coriander	lb.	.10	- .12	in cans	lb.	.24%	- .25%
Smyrna	lb.	.09	Powdered	lb.	.15	- .21	Less	lb.	.32	- .35
So. American	lb.	.08	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)				Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	Cotoin, true, 1/8 oz. v. ....oz.	oz.	- 27.00	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....lb.	lb.	1.20	- 1.40	
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	- .25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	4.60	- 4.75
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.50	Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30	Powdered	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Powdered	lb.	.46	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	- .25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	- .45
Chinese	lb.	.50	Coumarin	lb.	.24	- .29	Powdered	lb.	.46	- .51
Powdered	lb.	.75	Cransesbill	lb.	.37	- .35	Grindelia Robusta Herb. ....lb.	lb.	.22	- .27
Capsicum	lb.	.40	Powdered	lb.	.35	- .35	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	- .45
Powdered	lb.	.42	Cream Tartar, powd. ....lb.	lb.	.37	- .45	Powdered	lb.	.50	- .60
Capsicum	lb.	.36	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.15	- 2.25	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	- .06
Powdered	lb.	.20	Carbonate	oz.	.25	- .35	24 - 32 '20"			Quercetin, Imit.
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) ....oz.	oz.	.35	- .38	32 - 35 '20"			
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	- .72	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol) ....oz.	oz.	- 1.60	
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.90	Powdered	lb.	.70	- .75	Valerianate (Geosote) ....oz.	oz.	- 1.34	
Decoricated	lb.	1.60	Cudbear	lb.	.30	- .40	Guarana (Paulinia) ....lb.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.70	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Powdered	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	Cumin Seed	lb.	.28	- .32	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) ....oz.	oz.	.20	- .25
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	- .24	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	- .30	Sheet	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Cassia, China	lb.	.16	Root	lb.	.30	- .33	Heliotropin	oz.	- .32	
Powdered	lb.	.18	Cut	lb.	.32	- .38	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	- .18
Fistula	lb.	.13	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	- .14	Powdered	oz.	.18	
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	White	lb.	.09	- .15	Hemlock Bark	oz.	.20	
Powdered	lb.	.55	Digitalin, eighth's	oz.	- 10.75	Hemp Seed	oz.	.80	- .85	
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	- .55	Herbae Leaves, Eng. ....lb.	lb.	.06%	- .09%
Catnip Lvs, pressed, oz. ....oz.	.27	- .30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng. ....lb.	lb.	.30	- .35	German	lb.	.28	- .42
Celery Seed	lb.	.37	German	lb.	.36	- .41	Powdered	lb.	.34	- .46
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	Powdered, ozs. ....lb.	lb.	.35	- .40	Seed	lb.	.35	- .35
Yellow	lb.	.18	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.65	- .70	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	- .35
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.33	Dover's Powder	lb.	.22.5	- 2.60	Heroin Hy'dchl. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	ea.	- .37	
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	Dragon's Blood powd. ....lb.	lb.	.40	- .45	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.85	- 1.10
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white...box	oz.	.50	Extra	lb.	1.10	- 1.35	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.35	
Pink	lb.	.60	Powdered	lb.	.15	- .18	Homatropin Alk. ....gr.	gr.	.41	- .50
White, bbls. ....lb.	.0034	- .04	Reeds	lb.	.90	- 1.00	Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	- .33
Chamomile Flowers, Hun...lb.	lb.	.75	Duotol	oz.	- 1.50	Hydrofrochloride	gr.	.40	- .45	
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.48	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	- .40	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	- .45
Chicle	lb.	.70	Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Valerianate (Geosote) ....oz.	oz.	- 1.60	
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	Elateria	oz.	.70	- .75	Guarana (Paulinia) ....lb.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.12	Elderberries	lb.	.25	- .30	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	- .15
Chiretta	lb.	.25	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	- .37	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.36	- .43
Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb.	1.25	- 1.40	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	- .39	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. ....lb.	lb.	.39	- .45
Chloroform	lb.	.40	Elecampane Root	lb.	.16	- .22	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25
Chrysarobia	oz.	.26	Ground	lb.	.18	- .24	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P. ....oz.	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd'...lb.	lb.	.38	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	- .32	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Red	lb.	.36	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	- .35	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	- 30.00
Yellow, Calisia	lb.	.38	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	- .33	Hydrochlorin	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.45	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb.	1.10	- 1.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal	lb.	.20	- .25
Salicylate	oz.	.35	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Sol. Technical	lb.		
Hydrochlor. crys. oz. ....oz.	oz.	.22	Powdered	lb.	.50		Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. ....gr.	gr.	.20	- .29
1/2 oz. vials	oz.	.45	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.45	- .60	Hyoscyanine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	- 3.75	
Civet	oz.	.27.5	Nitrous Conct. ....lb.	lb.	.80	- 1.10	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	- .40
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	U. S. P. ....lb.	lb.	.30	- .32	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	- .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.25	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	- .36	Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	- .16
Penang	lb.	.42	Washed	lb.	.29	- .36	Ichthyol	lb.	.42.5	- 4.50
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)....lb.	lb.	.43	Valerianic	oz.	.25	- .30	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz.	oz.	.45	Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	oz.	- 3.50	Manila	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	
Hydrochlor. crys. oz. ....oz.	oz.	.42.0	Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....oz.	oz.	.08	- .10	Insect Powder	lb.	.50	- .60
1/2 oz. vials	oz.	.45	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	- .20	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	- .75
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.80	Euonymus (Eclec. powd.) ....oz.	oz.	.40	- .45	Iodine Brom'd	oz.		
Truxillo	lb.	.45	Euphorbium	lb.	.34	- .38	Resublimed	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb.	lb.	.15	Powdered	lb.	.40	- .45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd. ....lb.	lb.	5.00	- 5.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	Equinine	oz.	.25	- .30	Deodorized	oz.	.60	- .64
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	Exalgine	oz.	.14.00		Ipecac Root, Carthagenae	lb.	2.40	- 2.55
Powdered	lb.	.80	Fennel Seed	bbts.	.40	- .52	Powdered	lb.	2.55	- 2.70
Codeine	oz.	.72.5	Flaxseed, cleaned	oz.	9.00	- 9.50	Rin	lb.		
Phosphate	oz.	.67.5	Less	lb.	.08	- .10	Triph. Mass, Bleached	lb.	.20	- .25
Sulphate	oz.	.73.0	Ground	lb.	.07	- .10	Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		

Imports of Drug Plants From Belgium Stopped

Great Britain Refuses to Allow Shipments by Way of Rotterdam to Go Forward, Lest Germans May be Benefited—Importers Bitter

(Special to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chances of American importers securing the movement of drugs and drug plants from Belgium seem to grow less since in her recent notes to this country Great Britain has again declined to permit the unmolested passage of ships loaded at Rotterdam with Belgian products.

Equally interested with the importers of drug plants are those who deal with ornamental plants, and the Horticultural Importers' Association have been very active in an endeavor to secure a modification of the British Order in Council of March 11. They have kept constantly in touch with the officials of the State Department and they have been loud in their protestations against the action of Great Britain in hampering their trade.

The British Government in March decided that goods from Belgium should be treated the same as if of strictly German origin and subjected to the same embargo. The State Department used every effort to secure a modification thereof and later the British officials held that wherever it could be proven that the commerce in various commodities would in no wise benefit the German occupants of the country and that the goods were purely of Belgian origin, made without the aid of German labor, such goods would be permitted to go forward without fear of seizure.

Conditions in Belgium are so upset that it is practically impossible to produce this evidence. The work was made all the more difficult by the action of the German invaders in forcing the Belgian exporters to substitute for a part of their own manufactured goods, merchandise made by Germans and by German labor. The searching of neutral boats carrying such merchandise led to the discovery of this fraud and the ban was made more drastic.

Only a Faint Ray of Hope

There are still those who believe that England will relax her efforts to completely cut off the commerce of Belgium, yet from all outward appearances, she is becoming more strict. A faint ray of hope is held out, however, in her note in which she seeks to uphold her right to place an embargo on so-called enemy shipping, where it is stated that if "it be alleged that in particular cases and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, His Majesty's Government is ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, * * *." England has further expressed a willingness to act favorably in the cases involving the humanitarian needs of neutrals, and it is on these latter grounds that the foreign trade advisers are entering their pleas for the release of drug and drug plant shipments.

The representations of the foreign trade advisers may have some good effect, for the State Department is in receipt of a cablegram from Consul General Skinner, at London, in which that official says: "Shipments from Belgium before Cabinet. I have private advices that plan being worked out which will enable exports to go forward and payments to be made under supervision. Decision expected some days hence." This would mean that all goods would have to be paid for through the English banks, even though payment had been previously been made thereon in Belgium.

Retaliatory Measures Suggested

Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested at the tone of the several British notes and the importers are constrained to take more forcible action. It is pointed out that the United States holds the whip hand in that it can regulate the supply of arms and ammunition, clothing and foodstuffs, and this is said to be the logical solution of the difficulty. Outside of official circles it is said that it would require little more than a threat that Congress contemplated such an action to bring Great Britain to a greater realization of our needs and desires.

It seems to be the thought of many of those who are closely studying the situation that England's attitude constitutes a gigantic bluff and it has been recommended that the suggestion

of sending boats to Rotterdam to take from the docks those goods declared to be American property, be carried out. It is, however, declared inadvisable to secure vessels of German registry and place them under the American flag. But the suggestion comes from good sources to send over an American vessel, flying an American flag, for without a doubt England will give careful consideration before entering into any plan for seizing such a ship, exciting American public opinion against her methods, and further complicating matters in such a way as to cause her to stand in her own light and prevent her from continuing to obtain from this country the materials of which she will remain in great need.

EXTENSIONS OF EUROPEAN EMBARGOES

As the war progresses and chemicals become more scarce in foreign countries the governments are becoming more and more strict as to what shall or shall not be exported. Advices from Copenhagen state that Denmark has prohibited the export of potash salts (including kainite, chloride, chlorate, perchlorate, and nitrate), ammonia and ammoniacal salts, tin ore, chloride of tin and oxide of tin.

Among the articles recently prohibited for export in France according to a list in the "Journal Officiel" are arsenic and its salts, hydrochloric acid, carbon bisulphide, sodium sulphide, and phosphorus products of all kinds. It has also been decided that the prohibition of exportation applies to hypochlorites and oleic acid, in so far as it is applicable to chlorides and olein.

A recent decree of the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin prohibited the exportation of calcined magnesia made from magnesium salts, aluminum chloride, sodium phosphate, benzoic compounds, benzoic acid, benzoic anhydride, and benzoates (especially sodium benzoate), dyes in package for retail, phosphorus compounds, mixtures and preparations containing borax, amyl acetate, amyl alcohol, leather-glue, lacs and varnishes, cements made of pitch-residues and solvent naptha, and all substances which contain benzol, benzol-homologues, or by-products, or waste of benzol manufacture, tartar and tartrates, hypochlorite of lime, sodium thiosulphate, potashes, cerium oxalate, and all other cerium compounds.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND ITEMIZED

During the week July 14-20 English ports received considerable quantities of drugs and chemicals from America, principally from New York and Philadelphia. Our exports formed but small part of the total amount received at English ports, but they give some idea of the trade that is now going on between the two countries. The principal source of drug imports for England seems to be Holland, Italy and China.

Among the arrivals at the port of London during the week were 107 bbls. acetic acid from New York; 232 dms. acetone, New York; 27 dms. wood alcohol, New York; 10 cs. aloes, New York; 200 bgs. apricot kernels, New York; 300 brls., 100 kgs. acetic acid, New York; 1,771 pkgs. medicines, perfumery, etc., New York and 1,066 pkgs., Philadelphia; 40 cks., 56 brls. cream of tartar, New York; 153 brls. formaldehyde, New York; 340 cs. glycothymoline, New York; 72 bgs. jalap, New York; 10 brls. milk-sugar, New York; 46 bls., 6 bls. barks, herbs, etc., New York, and 10 bgs., Philadelphia; 10 bls. sarsaparilla, New York; 2,981 kgs., 180 brls., 113 dms. soda hyposulphite, New York; 4,500 brls. turpentine, U. S. A. ports and 2,101 pkgs. zinc oxide, New York.

The port of Liverpool for the same period received 118 brls. wood alcohol, Newport News; 105 cs. aloes, New York; 14 cs. balsams, New York; 200 pkgs. black carbon, Baltimore; 27 pkgs. formaldehyde, New York; 92 pns. lime juice, New York; 17 brls. petrolatum, New York; 560 kgs. soda sulphate, New York; and 1,000 brls. zinc oxide, New York.

Bristol received 1,500 pkgs. glucose, New York, and 300 pkgs. of zinc oxide from New York. Hull was the recipient of 122 cs. bromine, New York; 248 brls. chemical prod., New York; 120 brls. soda hypo., New York; 541 bgs. sulphur, New York, and 250 pkgs. zinc oxide, New York.

According to the Chemiker Zeitung, the import duty from Germany to Turkey has been raised for the period of the war from eleven to thirty per cent.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron, Acetate, dry . . . . .	.14	—	.16
Bromide . . . . .	.oz.	—	.10
Benzoate . . . . .	.oz.	—	.18
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S. P. . . . .	.18	—	.20
Citrate, U. S. P. . . . .	.lb.	.80	.90
and Ammonia, Sol. . . . .	.lb.	.75	.83
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p. c. Q.) Scales. lb.	.230	—	.250
Quin. & Strychnine . . . . .	.lb.	.260	.300
Hypophosphite . . . . .	.lb.	.175	.185
Iodide . . . . .	.oz.	.35	.37
Syrup . . . . .	.lb.	.36	.42
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P. . . . .	.lb.	.27	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous) . . . . .	.lb.	.08	.12
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots. . . . .	.lb.	.68	.73
U. S. P. Scales. lb.	.75	—	.86
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. . . . .	.lb.	.35	.40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.) . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.50
Pyrophos. Scales Sol. . . . .	.lb.	.75	.83
Quevenne's (by hydrn.) . . . . .	.lb.	.48	.58
Salicylate . . . . .	.oz.	.11	.15
Sesquichloride . . . . .	.lb.	.30	.35
Solution . . . . .	.lb.	.09	.15
Subsulphate . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.27
Solution (Monsel's) . . . . .	.lb.	.12	.15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	.125	.140
Sulph., pure . . . . .	.lb.	.08	.12
Dried . . . . .	.lb.	.15	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium . . . . .	.lb.	.70	.80
and Potass., Scales. . . . .	.lb.	.70	.80
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P. . . . .	.lb.	.20	.20
Valerate . . . . .	.oz.	.25	.30
Isinglass, Russian . . . . .	.lb.	.600	.650
Jaborandi Leaves . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.35
Jalap Root, selected . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.26
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.28	.32
Juniper Berries . . . . .	.lb.	.08	.10
Kamala	4 lbs.	.175	.185
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.185	.200
Purified . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Kaolin . . . . .	.lb.	.07	.09
Kava Kava . . . . .	.lb.	.26	.30
Kino . . . . .	.lb.	.55	.60
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.65	.70
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge. . . . .	.lb.	.17	.22
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.23	.28
Kouso, powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.55	.60
Lactucarium . . . . .	.lb.	4.50	7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root . . . . .	.lb.	.47	.55
Landoline, "B. J. D." . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Anhydrous . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
"Leibreich" . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Anhydrous . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Launum, "Merck" . . . . .	.lb.	—	1.30
Anhydrous . . . . .	.lb.	—	1.80
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed . . . . .	.lb.	.38	.42
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.45	.50
Lavender Flowers . . . . .	.lb.	.30	.35
Extra . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.45
Hand picked . . . . .	.lb.	.45	.50
Lead Acetate (Sugar) . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Chloride . . . . .	.lb.	.65	.75
Iodide, powdered . . . . .	.oz.	.35	.36
Nitrate . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Leeches, best Swedish . . . . .	.ea.	.12	.15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons . . . . .	.lb.	.15	.20
Ground . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Licorice, Corig . . . . .	.lb.	.35	.40
Mass . . . . .	.lb.	.34	.39
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.45
Root, Russian, cut . . . . .	.lb.	.24	.28
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.22	.26
Root, Spanish, bundles . . . . .	.lb.	.19	.22
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.24
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk . . . . .	.lb.	.05%	.06%
Assort, 1, ½ and ¾ lb. . . . .	.lb.	.10	.12
Lithium, Acetate . . . . .	.oz.	—	.22
Bitartrate . . . . .	.oz.	—	.22
Bromide . . . . .	.lb.	4.00	4.40
Carbonate . . . . .	.lb.	1.40	1.50
Citrate . . . . .	.lb.	1.70	1.85
Glycerophosphate . . . . .	.oz.	.35	.40
Salicylate . . . . .	.lb.	2.75	3.00
Lobelia Herb . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.30
Seed, clean . . . . .	.lb.	.35	.40
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.45
Lovage Root, sel., white . . . . .	.lb.	.90	1.00
Seed . . . . .	.lb.	.60	.70
Lupulin . . . . .	.lb.	2.50	2.60
Lycopodium . . . . .	.lb.	1.10	1.15
Mace, whole . . . . .	.lb.	.65	.70
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.75	.80
Magnesium, Benzoate . . . . .	.oz.	—	.20
Calcined . . . . .	.lb.	.50	.62
Carbonate, 4 ozs. . . . .	.lb.	.14	.24
2 ozs. . . . .	.lb.	.16	.25
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Ponderous . . . . .	.lb.	.80	.85
Glycerophosphate . . . . .	.oz.	.30	.32
Hypophosphite, pure . . . . .	.lb.	1.75	1.85
Metal, Powdered . . . . .	.oz.	.32	.40
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon . . . . .	.oz.	—	.75
Phosphate, pure . . . . .	.oz.	.06	.08
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom) . . . . .	.lb.	.05	.07
C. P. Crystals . . . . .	.lb.	.14	.16
Dried . . . . .	.lb.	.12	.20
Malva Flowers, large . . . . .	.lb.	2.00	.225
Blue, small . . . . .	.lb.	.18	.22
Mandrake Root . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.28
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Manganese, Bromide . . . . .	.oz.	.18	.23
Carbonate, crys., med. . . . .	.oz.	.08	.10
Chloride, cryst. . . . .	.lb.	.30	.45
Hypophosphite . . . . .	.lb.	1.75	.190
Lactate . . . . .	.oz.	.22	.25
Oxide, black, powd. . . . .	.lb.	.08	.18
Manna, flake, large . . . . .	.lb.	.92	.100
Small . . . . .	.lb.	.52	.58
Marjoram Leaves, Ger. . . . .	.lb.	.50	.55
Mastic . . . . .	.lb.	.70	.80
Matica leaves . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.45
Menthol, cryst. . . . .	.lb.	2.85	.300
Mercury . . . . .	.lb.	1.48	.155
Bichloride (cor. sub.) . . . . .	.lb.	1.44	.164
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.139	.159
Bisulphate . . . . .	.lb.	1.30	.137
Chloride, mild (Ca ²⁺)lb.	.152	.167
Iodide, green, Proto. . . . .	.lb.	.340	.360
Red (Pre.) Biniodide . . . . .	.lb.	.350	.375
Oxide, Red (Red. Pre.) . . . . .	.lb.	.170	.190
Yellow . . . . .	.oz.	.13	.16
Salicylate . . . . .	.oz.	.27	.30
Sulphate (Turp. M ¹) . . . . .	.lb.	1.25	.180
Mercury with Chalk (by suc- cussion) . . . . .	.lb.	.84	.94
Millet Seed . . . . .	.lb.	.06	.13
German . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Morphine, Acet., ½ oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	5.70	.585
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	6.10	.635
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	5.85	.600
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	5.70	.585
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	5.45	.560
½ oz. vial . . . . .	.lb.	5.70	.585
Valerate, ½ oz. v. . . . .	.lb.	5.85	.610
Mullein Flow, 1 lb. cans . . . . .	.lb.	2.10	.220
Musk Root . . . . .	.lb.	1.10	.120
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Mustard Seed, black . . . . .	.lb.	.14	.16
Ground . . . . .	.lb.	.18	.20
White . . . . .	.lb.	.15	.18
Ground . . . . .	.lb.	.28	.35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin) . . . . .	.lb.	.28	.35
Naphthalene, flake or balls . . . . .	.lb.	.18	.19
Nickel and Ammon, Sul. . . . .	.lb.	.19	.21
Sulphate . . . . .	.lb.	—	.26
Nutgalls . . . . .	.lb.	.30	.36
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.38	.42
Nutmegs . . . . .	.lb.	.22	.26
Extra large . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.30
Nux Vomica . . . . .	.lb.	.12	.14
Powdered . . . . .	.lb.	.22	.26
Oil, Almond, bitter . . . . .	.lb.	7.00	.800
Without Acid . . . . .	.lb.	7.50	.850
Sweet, pure . . . . .	.lb.	1.00	.115
Amber, crude, dark . . . . .	.lb.	.23	.27
Rectified . . . . .	.lb.	.37	.42
Aniseed, Star . . . . .	.lb.	1.50	.160
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less . . . . .	.lb.	.85	—
Bergamot . . . . .	.lb.	3.80	.390
Birch, Black (Betula) . . . . .	.lb.	2.50	.265
Cade . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.30
Cajuput, bottles . . . . .	.lb.	1.00	.110
Camphor . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.26
Caraway . . . . .	.lb.	2.25	.230
Cassia . . . . .	.lb.	1.20	.150
Castor, American . . . . .	.lb.	.12	.16
Cedar Leaves, pure . . . . .	.lb.	.65	.75
Wood . . . . .	.lb.	.26	.32
Celery . . . . .	.lb.	.85	.95
Chaulmoogra . . . . .	.lb.	1.60	.170
Cinnamon, Ceylon . . . . .	.lb.	.80	.90
Cinnretilla . . . . .	.lb.	.58	.60
Cloves . . . . .	.lb.	1.25	.135
Coconut, Cochin . . . . .	.lb.	.22	.25
Ceylon . . . . .	.lb.	.18	.23
Copa . . . . .	.lb.	.18	.23
Cod Liver, Newf'land . . . . .	.lb.	2.50	.275
Norwegian . . . . .	.lb.	2.75	.290
Bbls. . . . .	.ea.	80.00	.8500
Copainiba, pure . . . . .	.lb.	1.10	.125
½ bbls. . . . .	.ea.	—	.4500
Coriander . . . . .	.oz.	.60	.68
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. . . . .	.gal.	.78	.83
Croton . . . . .	.lb.	1.20	.135
Cubeb . . . . .	.lb.	3.40	.350
Cumin . . . . .	.lb.	4.60	.485
Dill . . . . .	.oz.	.40	.45
Erigeron, true . . . . .	.lb.	1.35	.140
Eucalyptus . . . . .	.lb.	.75	.85
Fennel Seed, pure . . . . .	.lb.	3.25	.375
Gaultheria Leaf . . . . .	.lb.	4.50	.475
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l' . . . . .	.lb.	5.50	.600
Turkish . . . . .	.lb.	4.25	.450
Ginger . . . . .	.oz.	.45	.50
Gingergrass . . . . .	.lb.	2.00	.225
Haarlem, Dutch . . . . .	.gross	2.60	.275
Gold Medal Tilly, large . . . . .	.gross	—	—
Regular . . . . .	.gross	—	—
Capsules . . . . .	.doz.	—	.2700
Sylvester's . . . . .	.lb.	.80	.90
Henlock . . . . .	.lb.	1.60	.190
Juniper Berries . . . . .	.lb.	.40	.45
Wood . . . . .	.gal.	.85	.110
Lard . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Lavender, Mitcham Flowers . . . . .	.oz.	.45	.525
Garden, French . . . . .	.lb.	.135	.150
Spike . . . . .	.lb.	.140	.150
Linseed, boiled . . . . .	.gal.	.58	.68
Raw . . . . .	.gal.	.58	.68
Lemon . . . . .	.lb.	.150	.160
Lemongrass . . . . .	.lb.	.110	.125
Limes, expressed . . . . .	.lb.	.350	.360
Distilled . . . . .	.lb.	.250	.275
Mace, distilled . . . . .	.lb.	.125	.135
Expressed . . . . .	.lb.	.10	.120
Male Fern, Etherreal . . . . .	.lb.	6.00	.700
Mustard, artificial . . . . .	.oz.	.50	.60
Essential . . . . .	.oz.	.50	.540
Expressed . . . . .	.oz.	.50	.500
Paraffin . . . . .	.oz.	.45	.500
Flowers . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Olive, Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal. . . . .	.lb.	3.25	.350
and 1 gal. cans . . . . .	.lb.	3.10	.335
Malaga . . . . .	.lb.	1.40	.165
Orange, bitter . . . . .	.lb.	.225	.235
Sweet . . . . .	.lb.	.200	.240
Origanum . . . . .	.lb.	.35	.390
Palm, Lagos . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.225
Kernel . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.30
Paraffin . . . . .	.gal.	.40	.50
Light . . . . .	.gal.	—	—
Russian . . . . .	.gal.	—	—
Patchouli . . . . .	.oz.	.45	.60
Peach Kernels . . . . .	.lb.	.50	.60
Peanut . . . . .	.oz.	1.00	.120
Pennyroyal . . . . .	.lb.	2.00	.225
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) . . . . .	.lb.	—	—
Peppermint, N. Y. . . . .	.lb.	1.75	.185
Hotchkiss . . . . .	.lb.	2.75	.300
Western . . . . .	.lb.	1.75	.185
Pimenta . . . . .	.lb.	2.25	.275
Pine Needles . . . . .	.lb.	.75	.175
Poppy, true . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Rape Seed . . . . .	.gal.	1.00	.110
Rose, Kissanlik . . . . .	.oz.	10.00	.1100
Artificial . . . . .	.oz.	3.50	.400
Resemary Flowers . . . . .	.lb.	1.10	.125
Rosin . . . . .	.oz.	.35	.70
Rue, pure . . . . .	.oz.	.70	.75
Salad, Union Oil Co. . . . .	.gal.	6.25	.650
Sandalwood, English . . . . .	.lb.	.95	.100
Sassafras . . . . .	.lb.	2.60	.280
Savin . . . . .	.lb.	1.85	.200
Spearmint, pure . . . . .	.lb.	.85	.100
Sneer, winter, blhd. . . . .	.lb.	.75	.90
Tansy . . . . .	.lb.	3.00	.325
Tar, U. S. P. . . . .	.gal.	.40	.50
Thyme, commercial . . . . .	.lb.	.35	.75
Red, No. 1 . . . . .	.lb.	.170	.180
White . . . . .	.lb.	.175	.200
Whale . . . . .	.gal.	.70	.75
Wine, Etherreal, light . . . . .	.lb.	.275	.300
Heavy, true, f. grapes . . . . .	.lb.	.450	.550
Wintergreen . . . . .	.lb.	.450	.475
Synthetic . . . . .	.lb.	1.70	.185
Wormseed, Baltimore . . . . .	.lb.	2.10	.220
W'mwood, Amer. good. . . . .	.lb.	2.75	.285
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mer- cury . . . . .	.lb.	1.00	.110
1/3 Mercury . . . . .	.lb.	.90	.100
Opium (Natural) . . . . .	.lb.	7.25	.750
Opium (Natural) Granulated . . . . .	.lb.	7.40	.765
U. S. P., powdered . . . . .	.lb.	8.40	.865
Orange Flowers . . . . .	.lb.	1.30	.145
Peel, Curacao . . . . .	.lb.	.10	.15
Orris, Florentine . . . . .	.lb.	.20	.25
Select Finger . . . . .	.lb.	.90	.200
Verona . . . . .	.lb.	.25	.30
Paraffin . . . . .	.lb.	.10	.12
Paraform . . . . .	.oz.	.10	.14
Paralydehyde . . . . .	.lb.	2.00	.225

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 28 to August 10, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

JULY 28 TO AUGUST 3

ACIDS—

69 cks. cresylic, Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Glasgow.
40 cks. carbolic, G. S. Page's Sons, Manchester.
37 drs. carbolic, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
187 bbls. carbolic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
18 drs. cresylic, H. K. Mulford & Co., Manchester.
2 drs. cresylic, Phinetas Chemical Co., Manchester.
20 drs. cresylic, Harral Soap Co., Manchester.
18 drs. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
40 kegs carbolic, Albany Chemical Co., Manchester.
24 cks. cresylic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester.
1 dr. cresylic, J. Williams, Manchester.
200 cks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
50 cks. citric, Stallmann & Co., London.
4 kegs phosphoric, J. Wayte & Co., Havana.

ALBUMEN—

97 cs., F. Rushman, Shanghai.
35 cs., A. Torrence, Shanghai.
35 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
300 cs., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.
32 cs., Oliver & Co., Shanghai.
33 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
70 cs., Winter, Son & Co., Shanghai.
35 cs., Morningstar & Co., Shanghai.
50 cs., W. K. John & Co., Shanghai.
70 cs., J. R. Patterson, Shanghai.
125 cs., J. Wassermann & Co., Shanghai.
19 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

ALUM—

112 cks., Grasselli Chemical Co., Manchester.

AMMONIA—

20 cks. carbonate, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

ANILINE—

16 cs., W. T. Sykes & Co., Bordeaux.
6 cs., B. S. Barnes, Bordeaux.
18 cs., American Dyewood Co., Bordeaux.
12 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

ARGOLDS—

135 bgs. crude, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.
28 cks., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.

BALSAMS—

34 pgs., Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.

BARIUM—

26 drs. binoxide, Nat'l. Aniline Chem. Co., Hull.

BARKS—

40 bs., Lanman & Kemp, Maracaibo.
1 ble., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.
50 bs. guyacan, C. C. Ryder & Co., Puerto Mexico.

50 bs., cinchona, H. Taft & Co., Rotterdam.

BEANS—

5 cs. vanilla, W. R. Grace & Co., Cartagena.
12 cs. vanilla, Pedro Tremari, Vera Cruz.
4 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.

BERRIES—

200 sacks juniper, McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.

9 bgs. cubeb, Bickels & Deshow, Rotterdam.

CHALK—

100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
250 tons, block, Boulder, Weir & Boyd, London.

CHEMICAL PREP.—

10 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
6 cks., Import Chemical Co., Liverpool.
4 drs. acetic acidhydrate, Montag & Cassidy, London.

COPRA—

19 bgs., American Trading Co., London.
5 bgs., J. L. Kerr & Co., Port Maria.
13 bbls., Gerhard & Hey, Nassau.

CRYSTALS—

4 cks. acid, George Lueders & Co., London.

CUTTLEFISH BONES—

50 pgs., Stallmann & Co., Genoa.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—

1 cs., Schieffelin & Co., London.

EXTRACTS—

30 cks. logwood, Western Independent

Chemical Works, Kingston.

125 cs., 125 cs., malt preps., Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Rotterdam.

20 cs., E. & C. Chapel Freres & Co., Havre.

FLOWERS—

36 lbs. chamomile, Levy & Lever Co., Genoa.
10 bs., 5 cs. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux.

GELATIN—

1 cs., P. C. Zuhle, London.

10 cs., Paul Puttmann, Glasgow.

GLYCERIN—

53 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London.

20 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.

100 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Glasgow.

GUMS—

16 bgs. tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins, London.

2 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.

1 bg. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.

10 bs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche.

INDIGO—

10 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

JUICES—

50 cs. lime, Baker, Carver & Morrell, Liverpool.

pool.

19 cks. lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.

1 pge. lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.

LEAVES—

120 bgs. senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., Genoa.

20 bs. senna, The Centaur Co., Port Said.

48 bs. senna, Centaur & Co., London.

67 bs. cocoa, Schaefer, Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.

LEECHES—

4cs. blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LEES—

470 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

LICORICE—

8 cs., A. Capens & Sons, Bordeaux.

LIQUOR—

10 cks. logwood, C. A. Johnson & Co., Liverpool.

MANGANESE—

6 cks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.

21 bbls. sulphate, C. F. Gledhill Co., Manchester.

MAGNESITE—

52 cks. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow.

100 tons, raw, P. F. Harper & Co., Lima.

600 tons, calcined, P. F. Harper & Co., Lima.

153 cks. calcined, not purified, C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

4cs. medicine, Davies, Turner & Co., Genoa.

13 cs. drugs, G. F. Wallen & Son, London.

3 cs. drugs, McKesson & Robbins, London.

2 cs. drugs, Mallinckrodt Chem. Co., Glasgow.

MENTHOL—

5 cs., Fritzsche Bros., London.

MORDANT—

5 kgs., 10 cks., Grasselli Chemical Co., Manchester.

OILS—

100 bbls. olive F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa.

100 cs. olive, G. Cella & Bros., Genoa.

225 cs. olive, J. Solari & Co., Genoa.

16 cs., aniline, Paul Bauer & Co., Genoa.

12 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

36 pipes cocoanut oil, Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

11 cks. fusel, 10 drs. myrbane, Nat'l. Aniline Chem. Co., Hull.

25 drs., 19 iron drs. fusel, Albany Chemical Co., Hull.

39 iron drs., fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Hull.

457 bbls., 43 steel bbls., refined rape oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.

75 cs. olive, Spypolous, Calamata.

230 bbls. olive, Lakas & Drivas, Calamata.

700 bbls. cottonseed oil, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.

142 cks. vegetable oil, Dodwell & Co., Shanghai.

100 bbls. cottonseed oil, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.

665 tons, 100 tons, cocoanut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.

665 tons cocoanut oil, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Manila.

20 cs. eucalyptus, J. S. McCoy, Melbourne.

110 bbls. sulphur, G. Amsink & Co., Naples.

100 bbls. sulphur, Muller, Schall & Co., Naples.

76 bbls. cod oil, W. & S. Job Co., St. Johns, N.F.

7 cs., Haarlem, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam.

10 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Rotterdam.

100 cs. olive, Simonelli & Cominelli, Genoa.

30 cs. olive, G. Sasso & Sons, Genoa.

236 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa.

296 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa.

158 cks. palm, U. S. Steel Products Co., Liverpool.

14 cks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool.

118 cks. copra, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

98 cks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.

10 cs. almond, Unger & Co., London.

250 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., London.

10 drs. aniline, T. S. Todd & Co., Glasgow.

1,000 drs. R. Gutierrez, Glasgow.

41 drs. myrbane, F. Breit & Co., Manchester.

4 drs. aniline, Consolidated Color & Chem. Co., Manchester.

50 bbls. creosote oil, American Creosoting Co., Manchester.

16 bbls. sulphonated castor, Ritchie Bros. & Co., Manchester.

OPIUM—

5 cs. Greek, Schinassi Bros., Pireaus.

OXIDES—

5 cks. iron, Benjamin Moore & Co., Hull.

40 cks., 20 cks. iron, Katzenbach, Bullock & Co., Liverpool.

11 cks. iron, C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

3 cks. black copper, B. F. Drakenfield & Co., Marseilles.

PERFUMERY—

1 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

60 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.

1 cs., Tic & Lynch, Havre.

23 pkgs., Elson & Brewer, Havre.

10 cs., George Borgfeld & Co., Havre.

1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.

20 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

27 cs., Chas. Baez & Co., Bordeaux.

1 cs., A. Outerbridge & Co., Bordeaux.

37 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

27 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

1 cs., 9cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.

48 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.

3 cs., Higman & Weil, Bordeaux.

30 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

3 cs., E. Levy, Bordeaux.

2 cs., Hansel, Brickmann & Lorhacher, Bordeau.

4 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.

5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.

45 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.

PETROLEUM—

60,000 bbls., crude oil, 2,520,000 gls. in bulk, Penn-Mexicana Fuel Co., Tuxpan.

PITCH—

140 bbls., Berry Bros., Liverpool.

38 drs., C. J. Ferdinand & Co., London.

POWDERS—

50 cs. bleaching powder, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

51 cks. bleaching powder, Arnold, Hossmann & Co., Liverpool.

33 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Co., Havre.

ROOTS—

78 bs. sarsaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.

25 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.

19 bs. sarsaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

20 bs. sarsaparilla, Estiva, Ruiz & Co., Vera Cruz.

15 lbs. sarsaparilla, B. Mireless, Tampico.

65 bs. sarsaparilla, Graham, Hinkley & Co., Tampico.

3 bs. ipecac, Ebeling, Pottberg & Co., Panama.

1 bg. ipecac, Ebeling, Pottberg & Co., Panama.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parcira Brava Root	lb.	.28	— .34
Parsley Seed	lb.	.31	— .36
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.40
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.18	— .22
White	lb.	.26	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	.55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white	lb.	—	.15
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00)	oz.	—	.66
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrochloride	gr.	.03	— .06
Nitrate	gr.	.03	— .06
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	— .70
Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.09	— .13
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.	—	2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Poke Berries	Root	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .22
Poppy Heads	Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.45
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.12	— .18
White, sticks	lb.	.55	— .70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .22
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .35
Bicarbonate	lb.	.35	— .40
Bisulphite, cryst.	lb.	.32	— .40
C. P.	lb.	—	—
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.37	— .45
Bromide	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.20	— .25
C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.40	— .45
Chlorate	lb.	.37	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Purified and gran.	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Pure, powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.15	— .21
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .32
C. P.	lb.	.32	— .50
Sulphide	lb.	.37	— .42
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.75	— .90
Prickly Ash Bark	Powdered	lb.	.25
Berries	lb.	.32	— .37
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulph	oz.	.50	— .65
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.68	— .72
Acetate	oz.	.70	— .72
Bimurate	oz.	.67	— .69
Bisulphite	oz.	.36	— .42
Carbolate	oz.	.82	— .84
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.62	— .65
Lactate	oz.	.68	— .72
Salicylate	oz.	.61	— .72
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	.33	— .34
5 oz. tins.	oz.	.36	— .39
1 oz. vials	oz.	.42	— .45
Tannate	oz.	.37	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.65	— .67
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.	—	.10
Resin, common	lb.	.04	— .06
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	Powdered	lb.	.11
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Rhubarb, Canton	Clippings	lb.	.80
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Spice, extra	lb.	.60	— .90
Rhubarb	Powdered	lb.	.75
Rhubarb Salt	Powdered, extra tins.	lb.	.75
Rochelle Salt	lb.	27½	— .33
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	—	—
Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Saccharin	lb.	5.50	— 7.00
Saffron Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.80	— .85
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.75	— 13.00
Safrol	lb.	.35	— .38
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.36	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.38	— .42
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Salicin	lb.	4.65	— 5.25
Salol	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Sassafras, Fith.	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.47	— .56
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.45	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.32	— .36
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .68
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.38	— .44
Fused Cones	oz.	.43	— .45
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.44	— .48
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark or Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.14	— .16
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap, Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.15	— .18
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .24
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.	—	.60
Benzoate	lb.	3.10	— 3.40
From True Benzoic A. C.	lb.	—	—
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	.05
C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.20	— .25
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbon, (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .32
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.28	— .32
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .78
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c. oz.	lb.	.16	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	.03
Granular	lb.	.02½	.06
Iodide (oz. 37—42)	lb.	4.40	— 4.65
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure, granulated	lb.	.08	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarb (S'phophen). and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.54	— .69
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	.47	— .52
Nitre, U. S. P.	gal.	.28	— .35
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.12	— .14
Squawvine Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Stillingia Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.35	— .40
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.28	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.20	— .22
Seed	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Iodide	oz.	.32	— .37
Lactate	oz.	.12	— .16
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.22	— .30
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.65	— .85
Green	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-lbs oz.	oz.	.60	— 1.70
Alk. pow'd, 1-lbs oz. v.	oz.	.15	— 1.25
Nitrate, 1-lbs oz. v.	oz.	.15	— 1.65
Sulphate, 1-lbs oz. v.	oz.	.15	— 1.25
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	— .24
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	— .26
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	.60
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.75
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Flowers	lb.	.02½	.04
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.22	— .25
Roll	lb.	.03½	.04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.12	— .16
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.80	— 3.00
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.	.85	— .88
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.60	— .68
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.45	— .50
Thymol	lb.	11.00	— 12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.35
Turpentine, Chian gen.	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice Artificial	lb.	.62	— .68
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigrist, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Bax Bay	lb.	.27	— .31
Wax, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
White	lb.	.45	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .60
Japan	lb.	.18	— .23
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	.15	— .18
White	lb.	—	.25
Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-	lb.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Zinc. Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.10	— .12
Chloride, fused	lb.	.39	— .40
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .40
Medicinal	lb.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .40
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Metallie, C. P.	lb.	.35	— .45
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .60
Oxide, American U. S. P.	lb.	.16	— .22
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18

Importations—Cont'd

1 bg., Philip Todd, Barbados.
 1 bg., George Barrow, Barbados.
 1 bg., E. Robertson, Barbados.
 3 cs. althea, Lehn & Fink, Genoa.
 99 bgs. orris, Ritchie & Co., Genoa.
 154 sks. orris, F. W. Mead & Co., Genoa.
 28 bgs. medicinal, P. E. Anderson & Co., Genoa.
 48 bgs. canagire, W. Benkert, Puerto Mexico.
 12 bs. ipecac, Hagemeyer Trading Co., Montevideo.
 3 bgs. ipecac, Schutte, Bornemann & Co., Puerto Colombia.
 7 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
 3 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.

SALTS—
 560 sks., 25 tons common, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
 20 cs. fruit, Lanman & Kemp, London.
 2 bs. glauber, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
 51,818 bushels, common, J. P. Robinson & Co., Turk's Island.
 1,600 bgs., black, Baker Bros., Havre.

SEEDS—
 75,197 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario.
 600 bgs. rapeseed, O. G. Hempstead & Son, Shanghai.
 400 bgs. caraway, Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.
 400 bgs. caraway, Rosenstein Bros., Rotterdam.
 200 cs. caraway, Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam.

SOAP—
 200 bgs. powder, Cereal Soap Co., London.
 63 drs. lyes, Marx & Rawolle, London.
 51 cs. toilet, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
 27 rollers old soap, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
 18 casks, W. F. Sykes & Co., London.

SODAS—
 72,551 bgs. nitrate, A. Gibbs & Son, Iquique.

SPICES—
 11 cs. pepper, J. Weber, London.
 400 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.
 300 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.
 10 bbls. ginger, J. B. Maxfield & Co., Kingston.
 50 bbls. ginger, Frank De Mercado, Kingston.
 14 bbls. ginger, Wessells & Nephews, Kingston.
 25 bbls. ginger, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
 24 bbls. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
 48 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Black River
 10 pgs. cassia fistula, Schieffelin & Co., Rotterdam.

SPONGES—
 70 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
 14 bs., Leonis, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
 2 bs., J. Block, Nassau.
 3 bs., Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
 13 bs. sponges, 25 bs. refuse, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
 70 bs., Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
 125 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
 286 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
 254 bs. sponges, 67 bs. refuse, A. Moses & Co., Nassau.
 21 bs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., London.

SULPHUR—
 40 casks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.

TALC—
 1,000 bgs., Binney, Smith Co., Genoa.
 50 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.
 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Genoa.
 200 bgs., W. H. Whittaker & Co., Genoa.
 500 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
 500 bgs., Binney & Smith Co., Genoa.
 1,700 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
 9 bbls., M. Kirchberger & Co., Leghorn.

TARTAR—
 354 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
 22 casks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

WATERS—
 53 cs. mineral, John Wanamaker, Bordeaux.
 151 cs. mineral, W. P. Bermagozzi, Genoa.
 20 cs. mineral, American Shipping Co., Naples.
 60 casks. mineral, R. B. Henry & Co., London.

1 cs. lavender water, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
 100 cs. mineral, I. MacMullen & Co., Bordeaux.
 13 cs. mineral, John Wanamaker, Bordeaux.
 12 cs. mineral, Williams & Humbert, London.
 670 cs. mineral, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
 100 cs. mineral, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
 480 cs. mineral, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
 20 cs. mineral, Moschahades Bros., Piraeus.

WAX—
 5 bbls., 23 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Caribbean.
 18 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
 3 bgs. bees, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
 14 bs. bees, Gravenhorst & Co., Vera Cruz.
 9 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
 8 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinkley & Co., Tampico.
 1 bg. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
 4 cs. bees, L. D. Bretzfelder & Co., Mexico.
 300 cs. vegetable, Mitsui & Co., London.
 23 bgs. bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
 12 bgs. bees, S. Ferrer & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
 41 bgs. bees, D. Steengrafe, Santiago de Cuba.

WOODS—
 1 lot dyewood, Goldsmith & Co., Vera Cruz.
 2 lots dyewood, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
 4,209 pgs., 1,685 pgs., Brazil, W. Loaiza & Co., Puerto Mexico.
 2,412 pgs. dyewood, Graham Hinckley & Co., Puerto Mexico.
 237 pgs. Brazil, Stamford Mfg. Co., Puerto Mexico.

AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 10, 1915, Inclusive.

ACIDS—
 16 bbls. tartaric, Marini & Brickett, Naples.
 52 pgs. carbolic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
 1 dr. cresylic, McKesson & Robbins, Hull.
 5 bbls. cresylic, Pasteur Laboratory, Hull.
 11 drs. cresylic, White Tar Co., Hull.

ALBUMEN—
 106 cs. Schulz & Ruckgaber, Shanghai.
 25 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
 67 cs., Charti, Bank of India, Shanghai.
 133 cs. Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.
 50 cs., Oliver & Co., Shanghai.
 100 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
 31 cs., T. Rushman & Co., Shanghai.
 120 cs., John Wassermann & Co., Shanghai.
 60 cs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Shanghai.
 18 cs., W. K. John & Co., Shanghai.
 55 cs., A. Torrence, Shanghai.
 35 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Shanghai.

BALSAMS—
 3 cs., Stelk & Final, Porto Colombia.
 10 cs., A. Held, Central America.
 13 cs., Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.

BARKS—
 1,826 pgs. mangrove, American Trading Co., Curacao.
 865 bs. cinchona, Palmer's Dock, Rotterdam.
 103 bgs. quillay, Balfour, Williamson & Co., South Pacific.

BARIUM—
 79 drs. binoxide, J. Bene, Hull.

BERRIES—
 37 bgs. cubeb, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.

CANTHARIDES—
 2 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Hougoung.

CARDAMOMS—
 22 pgs., McKesson & Robbins, Colombo.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
 39 drs. trichlorethylene, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Liverpool.
 14 cs., Dingledest & Co., Rotterdam.

COPRA—
 10 bgs., Frank De Mercado, Kingston.

CRYSTALS—
 1 cs. cantonian, Gerhard & Hey, London.

CUTTLEFISH BONES—
 10 cs., Stallman & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Monte Cristy.
 204 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao.

ESSENCES—
 9 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
 6 cs., Cia Movano, Marseilles.

FLOWERS—
 2 cs. saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Barcelona.

GLYCERIN—
 2 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London.
 30 cks., 30 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.
 30 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles.
 40 cks., Ed. Hills Sons & Co., Marseilles.
 40 drs. Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam.

GRAPE REFUSE—
 462 pgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.

GUMS—
 50 cs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, London.
 60 bbls. arabic, Arab' Mfg. Co., London.

INDIGO—
 375 cks. paste, Lee, Higginson & Co., Hong Kong.

LEAVES—
 96 bs. patchouli, Paterson, Simons & Co., Penang.
 123 bs. various, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
 22 bs. caco Markt, Schaeffer & Co., South Pacific.

LEES—
 253 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

LICORICE—
 44 bs. wood, Maynard & Child, Marseilles.
 200 cs. paste, H. Utard & Co., Barcelona.

LIME—
 1 cs. citrate, Powers, Weightman, Rosen-garten & Co., Mexican ports.

MAGNESITE—
 50 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
 3 cs. medicine, G. Fajardo, Havana.
 1 bx. medicine, Wells, Fargo & Co., Havana.
 3 cs. drugs, A. Murphy, Marseilles.
 17 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.

OILS—
 3 cks. codoil, Middleton & Co., Turk's Island.
 100 cs. cassia oil, Mitsui & Co., Hong Kong.
 80 cs. aniseed oil, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hong Kong.
 30 cs. Cassia oil, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hong Kong.
 50 cs. aniseed oil, Zimmermann & Forshay, Hong Kong.
 50 cs. cassia oil, Zimmermann & Forshay, Hong Kong.
 475 cs. essential, Dodwell & Co., Hong Kong.
 101 pgs. cocoanut, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Colombo.
 32 pgs. cocoanut, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
 10 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., King-ston.
 155 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.
 24 bbls. olive, O. Bellantoni & Co., Messina.
 80 cks. palm, Rome Soap Co., Liverpool.
 100 bbls. rapeseed oil, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
 129 cks. palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
 19 cks. palm kernel, Swan & Finch, Liver-pool.
 2,000 cs. camphor oil, Suffern & Co., Kobe.
 200 bbls. shirashime oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe.
 10 bbls. fish oil, Ruhtjens American Compo-sition Co., London.
 20 cs. essential, Fritzsche Bros., Hong Kong.
 185 pgs. cocoanut, Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
 2 cs. lime, Powers, Weightman, Rosengar-den & Co., Mexican ports.
 66 cks. peanut, C. Buzesman, London.
 10 drs. mybane, Innis, Spieden & Co., Hull.
 1 ck. 352 bbls. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Hull.
 275 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
 32 drs. mybane, Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull.
 100 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch, Hull.
 182 cks. rapeseed, W. R. Kirk, Hull.
 20 cs. peppermint, Meckleburg Specialty Co., London.
 10 drs. essential, Dodge & Olcott, London.
 160 cs. olive, E. La Montagne's Sons, Mar-seilles.
 80 cs. olive, Fiske & Browne, Marseilles.
 51 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Mar-seilles.
 125 cs. 40 cs. olive, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Mar-seilles.
 529 cs., 548 pgs. olive, George W. Moehring & Co., Marseilles.
 30 cs. olive, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Marseilles.
 110 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Mar-seilles.

Imports—Cont'd

11 cs. essential, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.

10 cs. almond, 150 cs. olive, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

560 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Marseilles.

675 cs. olive, S. S. Pierce, Marseilles.

75 cs. olive, G. Rexsauer, Marseilles.

6 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

170 cs. olive, F. Bigley, Marseilles.

350 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Marseilles.

40 cs. olive, J. C. Murray Co., Marseilles.

1,555 cs. olive, Jas. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles.

355 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Marseilles.

20 bbls., 80 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.

100 cs. olive, G. Amsinek & Co., Marseilles.

15 cs. almond, Lehn & Fink, Marseilles.

26 cs. peanut, Kutter, Bleeker & Co., Rotterdam.

3 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.

50 cs. Haarlem, H. Stallman, Rotterdam.

44 cksks. codoil, Swan & Finch, St. Johns, N. F.

29 cksks. cod oil, Swan & Finch, Halifax, N. S.

ORCHIL LIQUOR—
15 cksks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

5 cksks., J. Campbell & Co., London.

10 cksks., Read, Holliday & Co., London.

OXIDES—
25 kgs iron, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.

PERFUMERY—
13 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.

5 cksks., 29 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

2 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.

4 cs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Marseilles.

PETROLEUM—
75,000 bbls. (3,150,000 gls.) crude oil, Penn-Mexican Fuel Co., Tuxpan.

28,000 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpan.

16,000 bbls. distillate, 16 bbls. Mexican crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpan.

POTASH—
500 sks. sulphate, Laidlaw & Co., South Pacific.

POWDERS—
6 cs. toilet, F. R. Arnold & Co., London.

35 cs. face, Graf Bros., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
2 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.

1 cs. ipecac, I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.

39 bs., 127 bs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

6 sks., I. Brandon & Bros., Cartagena.

3 bs. ipecac, DeLima Cortissoz & Co., Porto Colombia.

5 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Porto Colombia.

5 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Porto Colombia.

5 bs. ipecac, A. Stein & Co., Bahia.

4 bs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bahia.

RHUBARB—
550 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

SEEDS—
50 cs. star aniseed, Zimmermann & Forshay, Hong Kong.

200 bgs. mustard, Goskani, Barker & David, Catania.

79,735 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario.

50 cs. star aniseed, Konig Bros., Hong Kong.

50 cs. star aniseed, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong Kong.

50 cs. star aniseed, Dodwell & Co., Hong Kong.

100 sks. mustard, J. Kissack & Co., London.

63 bgs. rapeseed, Dwight P. Cruikshank, London.

100 bgs. poppy, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.

200 bgs. caraway, Grace Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.

200 bgs. caraway, Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam.

SODAS—
147 cksks. nitrate, C. Tennant & Sons, Christiania.

SOAP—
20 cs. toilet, J. N. Van Ness Co., Marseilles.

1 cs. toilet, W. H. Steiner & Son, Marseilles.

100 cs. common, John Munroe & Co., Marseilles.

1 cs. toilet, W. H. Steiner & Son, Marseilles.

SPICES—
25 cksks. ginger, E. Rich & Co., Hong Kong.

100 cksks. ginger, Smith & Schipper, Hong Kong.

300 bgs. pepper, Borne & Co., Hong Kong.

180 cksks. ginger, E. Rich & Co., Hong Kong.

50 cs. cassia, American Trading Co., Hong Kong.

525 bgs. pepper, Brown Bros. & Co., Hong Kong.

385 pgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

78 bbls. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

11 bbls. ginger, Frank De Mercado, Kingston.

825 bgs. pepper, 50 cs. nutmegs, J. W. Phyne & Co., London.

40 bgs. cloves, Paterson, Simmons & Co., Penang.

4 cs. mace, 1,110 bgs. pepper, Paterson, Simmons & Co., Penang.

1,334 bgs. pepper, J. W. Phyne & Co., Penang.

1,450 bgs., J. H. Recknagel & Son, Penang.

22 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Penang.

1,000 bgs. limed ginger, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.

95 cs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Hong Kong.

825 bgs. pepper, J. W. Phyne & Co., London.

522 bgs. ginger, Frame & Co., London.

TAR—
50 cksks., Wakem & McLaughlin, Marseilles.

200 bbs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

TARTAR—
17 cksks., Chas. Pfizer, Marseilles.

88 bgs., 180 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

230 bgs., Luckenbach & Co., Marseilles.

WATERS—
24 cs. rose, 1 cs. orange, Lehn & Fink, Marseilles.

350 demijohns, rose, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.

WAX—
10 cs., 17 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City.

13 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.

8 bgs. bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Santo Domingo City.

3 bgs. bees, Abraham Sahdala & Son, Macoris.

4 bgs. bees, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Macoris.

6 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Macoris.

12 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.

40 sks. bees, Lawrence, Turnure & Co., Azua.

70 bgs. bees, H. M. Tilston & Co., Azua.

3 bgs. bees, J. E. Herrera, Sanchez.

8 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.

20 bgs., 1 seroon bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata.

12 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Cristy.

9 seroons bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Monte Cristy.

6 seroons bees, Abraham Sahdala & Son, Monte Cristy.

100 cs. vegetable, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Kobe.

100 cs. vegetable, Sumitomo Bank, Kobe.

5 bgs. bees, H. Becker & Co., Jaemel.

10 bgs. bees, J. De Porry, Jaemel.

10 cs. bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Gonaives.

15 bgs. bees, E. Herman Vivie, Port de Paix.

2 cs. bees, O. C. Kanzow & Co., Cape Haytien.

6 bgs. bees, Coleman & Prager, Cape Haytien.

40 sks. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., South Pacific.

WOOD—
310 tons dyewood, W. R. Grace & Co., Corinto.

670 pcs. rosewood, I. Brandon & Sons, Central America.

DIVI-DIVI SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND INCREASING

Owing to the scarcity of dyes and tanning materials, divi-divi has again sprung into prominence in international trade. Comparatively large shipments have recently been made from New York to English ports. Formerly a large trade in this product was carried on between England and Venezuela, but more recently this was diverted to Germany. Now that the German market is cut off and a new demand has been created the trade is returning to England, either directly or through neutral ports.

Divi-divi is described as "a very useful dye extracted from the seed-pod of a small tree which grows wild in almost inexhaustible quantities over the arid regions of the Peninsula of Goajira. The product is collected by the native Indians, part being taken to Rio Hacha and part to Maracaibo, in Venezuela, whence it has hitherto been taken in sailing ships to Curacao and thence to Hamburg, which is the distributing center for the rest of Europe. The bulk is disposed of in Russia. Divi-divi is usually shipped loose, but it is not difficult to reduce the bulk by compressing it into bales; in this form the freight is reduced by about one-half, and the product also fetches a higher price. In regard to the volume of business to be done, the following figures will be of interest: Official data from the custom house at Rio Hacha give the export for the last five years as 2,075 tons in 1909, 3,895 tons in 1910, 5,997 tons in 1911, 1,245 tons in 1912, and 2,078 tons in 1913. The

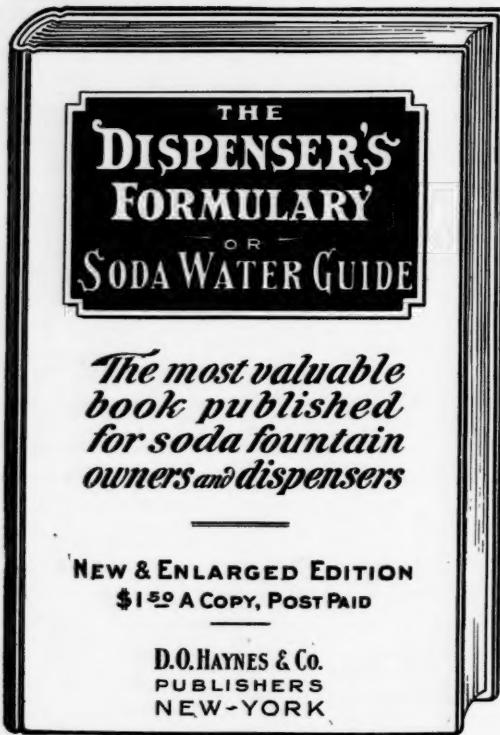
price varies between \$40 and \$50 a ton. In addition to shipments from Rio Hacha, a very considerable amount finds its way to Curacao direct from the Goajira coast line by coasting steamers, and shipments are made from Maracaibo about equal in volume to those from Hacha.

LICORICE ROOT IMPORTS HEAVY

One of the features resulting from the war is the remarkable increase in the importation of licorice root during the last year. In May, 1914, only 256,128 pounds of this plant, valued at \$11,747, came into the country, while in May of this year there were 15,886,461 pounds, valued at \$268,516, according to the bulletin of foreign commerce of the United States.

The two principal kinds of licorice are the Spanish and the Russian. Formerly, the greater part of that imported to this country came from Spain, but now only about 10 per cent comes from that country. Owing to the war, the licorice paste factories in France and Spain have been compelled to shut down and the large amounts which were formerly sent to these countries from Russia have been diverted to the United States. Practically the entire production of licorice in Russia is concentrated in the hands of one Caucasian company, which possesses four concerns in Caucasus, one in Central Asia, three in Turkey, one in Greece, and one in Mesopotamia. The chief use of the product in this country is in connection with the tobacco industry. In Europe, and more particularly in France, the chief use is in the manufacture of sticks and lozenges.

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This section represents the first serious attempt at scientific classification of soda fountain materials and products. It is based on official definitions and arrangement and lays the foundation for real systematic work in the development of fountain formulas. In some respects this is the most valuable and permanent work in this book and sure to be appreciated by all intelligent and progressive dispensers.

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VII—APPENDIX

This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

VIII—COMPLETE INDEX

All formulas are Indexed by Classes and by Names so that one can quickly find any formula wanted. In fact everything in the book has been carefully indexed, including all formulas and goods mentioned by the manufacturers in the APPENDIX.

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